

Lawson forecasts 3½% growth and sets expenditure target at £132 billion

Borrowing to be held at £7bn

Tax cuts of £150m should be possible in the next Budget because public spending has been held to £132bn, according to the Chancellor. Public borrowing next year will be £7bn, in line with the Government's plans.

Output, inflation

Britain's economy will grow by 3.5 per cent next year and inflation will fall to 4.5 per cent by the end of 1985, according to Treasury forecasts.

Student grants

Parents will have to pay more towards students' living costs and the well-off will have to pay some tuition fees.

Housing

Water rates will rise by about 9 to 12 per cent next year. Local authorities will also have to cut housing spending.

Jobless aid

Government spending on training and employment will be increased by £80m but the unemployment figures are expected to stay at around three million until early 1986.

Prescriptions

Prescription charges are likely to go up by 20p to £1.80 and dental charges will also rise to provide more money for hospitals.

Social security

The government is cracking down on young people who live in seaside towns on social security. The move will also affect residential homes for the elderly.

National Insurance

The lower limit for National Insurance contributions is to go up £1.50 to £35.50 and the upper limit by £15 to £265. The rate of contributions is unchanged.

Public pay

The Government intends to hold down the rise in public sector pay to 3 per cent in the next round.

Energy prices

Gas and electricity prices are expected to go up in line with inflation next year.

Farm support

Grants for farmers draining land will be cut but the total cost of farm support will go up next year from budget estimates because of the record grain harvest.

Embassy limits

Some British embassies abroad will have to close and consular services may be cut back because of limits on the Foreign Office budget.

Three more mortgage rate cuts

In a further batch of mortgage rate cuts, the National Westminster became the first bank to join in with a 1 per cent reduction to 11.75. The Leeds Permanent Building Society came down to 12 per cent and the Woolwich to 11.75.

Nine warrants

Miss Evelyn Glenholmes, the alleged IRA bomber hunted by police across Ireland, faces nine separate warrants for her extradition, according to police sources. Dublin knew, page 2

Chancellor allows £1.5 billion for spring tax cuts

By Sarah Hogg and Julian Haviland

Tax cuts totalling a net £1.5 billion next spring were indicated by the Chancellor's autumn statement to the House of Commons yesterday. This followed last week's Cabinet agreement to keep public spending plans for 1985-86 within a total of £132 billion, only about £300m more than the figure set last March, and a Treasury forecast suggesting economic growth of 3.5 per cent in 1985.

Substantial increases have been allowed for local authority spending (about £950m more than originally planned); health (£480m); payments to the European Economic Community (£200m); and nationalized industries (£260m). These increases since March, together with other minor rises in programmes, have been largely offset by a reduction of £750m in the Chancellor's "contingency reserve" and an increase of £500m in the proceeds he expects from further sales of public assets such as in British Telecom.

The Cabinet also agreed to cuts in agriculture (£90m) and social security (a net £60m), as well as a reduction of £600m in the programme for local authority capital spending.

Among the specific "hard decisions", as Mr Lawson called them, agricultural grants are being reduced and the Forestry Commission is expected to achieve cost savings. Savings totalling £30m on the Youth Training Scheme, because of lower-than-expected take-up, are being partly used to save money and partly to finance a £260m expansion of other employment schemes.

The Chancellor is forecasting a further fall in public expenditure as a proportion of national output, dropping to 41 per cent of gross domestic product next year. This, Mr Lawson claimed yesterday, would be the lowest level for six years. Such a forecast depends on his projections for output. The new Treasury forecast, published as part of the autumn statement, projects growth of 3.5 per cent next year, of which one percentage point would represent recovery from the miners' strike. Inflation is expected to fall only marginally, from 4.75 per cent in the year to this autumn to 4.5 per cent through 1985.

Transport cuts are mainly the result of the transfer of activities to other departments or the private sector. The housing budget has been cut by about £300m net, and the gross reduction in expenditure is only £65m allowing for a higher forecast of receipts from council house sales. The Treasury has made what Mr Lawson called

"its own contribution", saving £3m by abolishing the perishable one pound note.

The urban programme is being cut, but the education budget is increased by allowance for higher local authority spending.

There is also an increase in the allowance for spending on police, fire and local courts. The arts budget has also been increased.

Social security has been trimmed by reducing supplementary benefit payments for board and lodgings, but the 5 per cent cut in invalidity pension introduced in 1980 will be restored. The health budget has been increased to a level which represents a 5.5 per cent rise over budgets for this year.

Details	4.5
Parliament	4
Leading article	17
Comment	19
Shares record	21

Overall, public expenditure is to increase by £5.7 billion, or 4.5 per cent, compared with plans for 1984-85. However, these have already been overtaken by about £1.5 billion, over and above the contingency reserve, so the autumn statement indicates a very tight squeeze in 1985-86, with real reductions in many programmes.

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The Prime Minister said at the Lord Mayor's banquet in Guildhall last night the expected increase in growth announced by the Chancellor was "not yet sufficient to secure the reduction of unemployment we are all so anxious to achieve".

But for the coal strike, she said, the outcome would be around 5 per cent higher. But it was remarkable how little effect the eight-month strike had had on the economy outside the areas affected, and it was remarkable there had been no power cuts, and none were in prospect.

Mrs Thatcher spoke of the lurid scenes of bargaining among ministers over expenditure which had been conjured up by the press, but round the Cabinet table last week, she had seen her colleagues united behind a single strategy of keeping public expenditure under control, so that, as befits a free society, people may keep more of their own money to spend or save as they choose".

She said that central and local government expenditure had more than doubled in real terms in the last 25 years, taking an ever larger share of national income. This trend was now being reversed.

In fact, the sum is £100m lower because the cost of the passport office and also, in part, of the secret service, has been transferred to the Home Office.

But the Chancellor was unable to say how the budget would be divided between overseas representation, the BBC's external services, the British Council, and the aid programme which was originally allocated £1.25m. He said that was a matter for Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

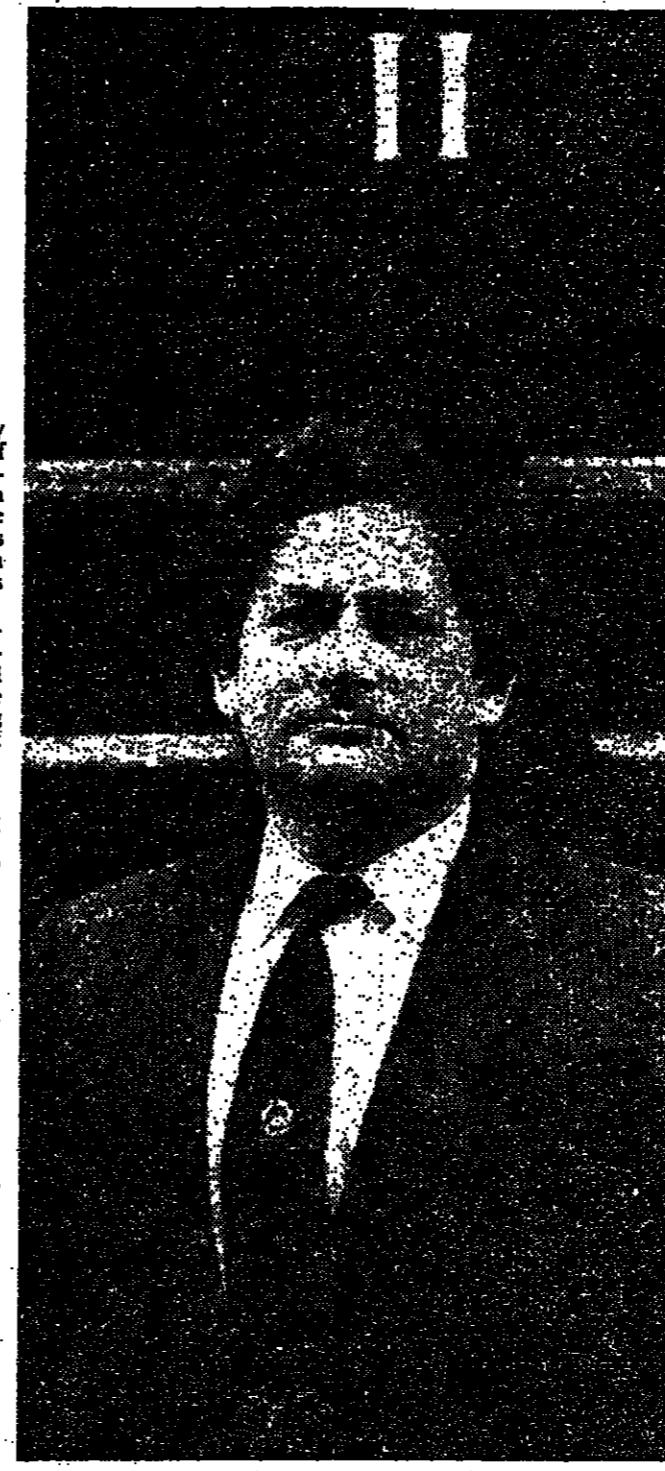
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In the Commons, MPs on both sides were unwilling to believe that the Chancellor could not give them the facts.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs, asked in vain for an assurance that there would be no cut in aid.

Mr Robert Rhodes James, Conservative MP for Cambridge, said that inflation abroad, and the weakness of the pound, meant a reduction in the real value of the budget.



Mr Nigel Lawson yesterday: "Hard decisions".

Overseas budget stays the same

By Our Political Editor

The Chancellor announced that provisions for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, including overseas aid, would be unchanged next year from the provisional allocation, in last February's White Paper, of £1.870m.

In fact, the sum is £100m lower because the cost of the passport office and also, in part, of the secret service, has been transferred to the Home Office.

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Labour to exploit high unemployment in Tory constituencies

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Commons yesterday that unemployment was expected to remain above the three million mark for at least another year.

He emphasized that Treasury working assumptions given to the Government Actuary for his report on the National Insurance Fund were not forecasts, but he said that the assumption for Britain, excluding school leavers, and Northern Ireland, was for an average unemployment figures of three million in 1984-85 and 1985-86.

But the Department of Employment has just delivered a far more potent political weapon to Labour MPs in their battle against the dole queues; a unique, up-to-date, constituency-by-constituency breakdown of unemployed claimants.

An analysis by *The Times* of the figures shows that while unemployment is one third higher in Opposition constituencies, the Conservatives' overwhelming majority in the Commons means that more than half the registered unemployed are represented by Conservative MPs.

Of the 3,156,457 registered dole claimants for September, in England, Wales and Scot-

land, 1,625,380, or 51.5 per cent, live in the 396 Conservative constituencies.

Mr Jeff Rooker, the Labour front bench, who obtained a computer printout of the department's figures from the House of Commons library, said last night:

"On the basis of these new figures, Labour MPs will be going into Tory constituencies to stir up the cauldron of discontent against government policies. We are now armed with the facts, the weapon to beat the Government with."

Certainly, for the first time in a decade, ministers accept that a government failure to reduce unemployment will be held against them at the next general election.

Between 1974 and last year, Labour and Conservative ministers alike were prepared to tolerate rising unemployment because of the electorate's apparent willingness to accept it. It is that mood which, according to politicians of all parties, is changing.

For male unemployed claimants, the worst constituencies are Liverpool Riverside, which includes Toxteth, with 9,253; Manchester Central, 9,127; Sunderland North, 8,811; Boot-

Falklands cost £1m an islander

Since the Argentine invasion of the Falklands the Government has spent just over £1m per islander, the Prime Minister said yesterday in a Commons written reply.

She said that the total extra cost of all government operations on the islands since the invasion in April, 1982, including their recovery, and up until the end of the current financial year, was £2,100m.

Four held on cocaine charge

Four Peruvians appeared before magistrates at Reading, Berkshire, yesterday in connection with the seizure of more than £2m worth of cocaine at a hotel. They were remanded in custody for a week.

Jesus Xamín, aged 32, María Congña, aged 38, Guillermo Tizón aged 29, and Rose Tizón, aged 35, were charged that between October 29 and November 9 they were involved in a conspiracy to supply 4.5kg of cocaine.

Boy may have hanged himself

Mark Billington, aged 15, whose body was found hanging from a tree after he had been missing for more than 10 weeks from his home in Gilberstone Ave, Yardley, Birmingham, may have killed himself, detectives said yesterday.

There was no evidence of violence other than that inflicted by the ligature, a blue nylon tow rope, around his neck. A post-mortem examination showed death was due to hanging.

Four named for cable authority

Paul Johnson, the broadcaster and writer, was named yesterday as a member of the new cable television authority due to be formed in the next few weeks. Professor James King whose work led to the Government's cable plans, is to be deputy chairman.

The other authority members are to be Mr Peter Paine, former managing director of Tyne Tees Television; and Mrs Elizabeth MacDonald-Brown, marketing director with a chain of estate agents who is a former officer of the Office of Fair Trading.

Bettaney seeks leave to appeal

Michael Bettaney, the MI5 officer sentenced to 23 years' imprisonment for offering to spy for the Russians, is applying today for leave to appeal against conviction.

His lawyers are asking for leave on the basis that Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, misdirected the jury in his summing up at the Central Criminal Court in April.

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Prime Minister and the Brighton bomb

How a final paper may have saved her life

A request on the night of the Brighton bombing that Mrs Thatcher should look at "just one more paper" may have saved her life, the says today, in an interview in *Woman's Own*, the Prime Minister talks of the night when the explosion at the Grand Hotel killed four people.

Half an hour before the blast, Mrs Thatcher was working on the key speech she was due to give to the Tory Party conference next day. When she finished, she handed the final page to two female claimants.

The first Scottish seat in the list is twentieth in the league, Glasgow Provan, with 7,249, followed by Glasgow, Springburn, the 31st seat, with 6,484. Four Scottish constituencies, Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale (997); Kincardine and Deeside (963); Gordon (942) and Orkney and Shetland (887), take up the last place in the list.

The first Welsh seat in the male list is Swansea East, which ranks 117th place, with 4,722 claimants, followed by Cardiff West with 4,721. Swansea West has 4,654 and Cardiff Central, 4,618. The two Cardiff seats are Conservative. The lowest male unemployment in Wales is registered in Merionnyd nant Conwy, the Plaid Cymru constituency, with 1,219.

For male unemployed claimants, the worst constituencies are Liverpool Riverside, which includes Toxteth, with 9,253;

Manchester, Central, 9,127; Sunderland North, 8,811; Boot-

le, 8,748; Middlesbrough, 8,729; Birmingham, Small Heath, 8,442; Birmingham, Ladywood, 7,833; Knowle North, 7,791; Sheffield Central, 7,604; Birmingham, Sparkbrook, 7,568; Knowle South, 7,551; Liverpool, Walton, 7,490; Liverpool, West Derby, 7,452; Tynemouth, 7,392; Hartlepool, 7,390; Birkenhead, 7,315; Vauxhall, 7,309; and The Wrekin, the first Conservative seat in the list, with 7,287 male unemployed claimants.

doing myself, but then Robin Butler, my principal private secretary, said: "I know you are tired, but there is just one more paper you must do because they want the answer tomorrow".

"So I sat down in the armchair, just like I am now, with the window behind me, and began reading", Mrs Thatcher said.

"That was when the bomb went off. The window and the curtain blew out, blew out into the street. There was a great whoosh of air and dust. I stood up and went towards the bedroom, but Denis was already coming out."

"The first instinct, I can tell you, when the bomb goes off, is to get close to an inside wall, in case another goes off," so

immediately, we all went into the corridor and into the room opposite to make sure the girls were all right.

"The report got it wrong. I am afraid, when they said I had been in the bathroom, just like I am now, minutes before the bomb went off. I would have been if Robin had not asked me to look at the final paper."

"Had I not sat down, I would have said: 'Right, let us pack up and finish any details tomorrow,'" she added.

"Then I would have gone through to the bathroom, on the other side of the bedroom, and undressed there so as not to disturb Denis."

"In the interview given in her private study at No 10, Mrs Thatcher said she knew im-

mediately that the explosion was caused by a bomb.

"There was no doubt

... there is no doubt about the sound of a bomb once you have heard one."

"Asked if she was frightened, Mrs Thatcher said: "You were more worried about other people, and where they were, than being frightened. We were very, very conscious that we . . . must stay absolutely calm."

The Prime Minister described how, after deciding to go to the local police station away from the scene, she had dashed back into her bedroom to collect a change of clothing.

"I was still wearing the evening two-piece I had worn to go to the ball, so once I knew

where we were going I dashed back into the bedroom to get the suit I had been wearing earlier in the day."

"On my way out, I picked up my vanity case and a red dispatch box. All my other valuables were kept in the office." The next day someone went into the room to collect various items, and half an hour later the room caved in.

Asked whether the bombing had changed her attitude to life, Mrs Thatcher commented: "Oh, yes. It is infinitely more precious to me now. When something like that happens it alters your perspective. You are not going to worry or complain about silly niggle little things any more."

Dublin says it knew of IRA report

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Recriminations over The Sunday Times report naming a woman as a suspected Provisional IRA terrorist continued yesterday as Mr Andrew Neil, the editor, said that the Government and police on both sides of the Irish Sea had made no attempt to dissuade him from publication.

In Dublin, government spokesman confirmed that the Irish Embassy in London had been asked on Friday night whether it had any feelings about publication and that the message was passed to Dublin. The next morning, the embassy was again called and told that the paper was to publish its report.

Mr Peter Sutherland, the Irish Attorney General, said the republic's authorities had not received a warrant for the extradition of John Downey, another suspected terrorist believed to be living in Donegal.

The suggestion or implication, which I think some might take from the article, that there is some ambiguity or ambivalence in Ireland, in regard to the apprehension of fugitive offenders in this area, would be totally and utterly untrue," Mr Sutherland said.

Meanwhile, Irish police have been searching for Miss Evelyn Glenholmes with a watch on air, and sea ports, and increased surveillance of known republican haunts and safe houses.

In the North, the Royal Ulster Constabulary has received no request from Scotland Yard or the Garda for a picture or description of the 26-year-old Belfast-born woman.

The affair, and the absence of any request to the RUC for information about her, raises doubts about security co-operation between London, Dublin, and Belfast.

Miss Glenholmes, one of a family of four, is described as thin, with ginger hair, about 5ft 5ins tall.

She was one of 28 people arrested on the word of an alleged Provisional IRA informer, Robert Lean, in 1983, and was charged with belonging to the IRA. She was released after charges were withdrawn.

Moorman accuses, page 16

The miners' strike

NCB claims surge back to pits

By Staff Reporters

The National Coal Board yesterday claimed a record return to work by striking miners for a single day since the dispute started in March.

According to figures published by the coal board in London, a total of 1,900 former strikers reported for duty for the first time. That was more than double the previous record of 860 new starters set a week before on November 5.

Coal board officials attributed what they described as the "stupendous" drift back to work to the careful arrangements they had made to take former strikers through the picket lines, as well as promises of large pre-Christmas bonuses for those who resume normal working before Monday, November 19.

The return to work, which embraced all 12 coal board areas, as well as coal products plants, meant that production could be resumed at Marochan colliery, the biggest pit in north Derbyshire, for the first time since the strike started.

The coal board's north Derbyshire area said that a total of 524 men had reported to work for the first time, bringing the total working normally to 2,428. Five pits in the area were producing coal, the others being Bolsover, Warsop, Shirebrook and Whitwell.

The next largest return to work was in the western area which covers Cumbria, Lancashire, North Wales and part of North Yorkshire.

The court reserved judgment to hear a second case in which Dr Paul Williams, marketing director of Lion Laboratories, is applying for the setting aside of a witness summons.

The hearing continues today.

Figures published by the Institute of Trading Standards Administration highlight the success its members are having; convictions have been obtained relating to the misuse of more than 70 household names appearing on products ranging from perfumes to car parts.

Analysis of enforcement activity during a 20-month period, the first since the Trade Descriptions Act was introduced in 1968, shows more than 2,000 convictions alone in respect of counterfeit pre-recorded audio cassettes of bestselling popular music.

The first prosecution for video piracy started less than two years ago, since when more than 10,000 convictions have been obtained, leading to more than £500,000 in fines and costs.

Figures published by the film and video industries suggest that video piracy has been reduced in under two years from 66 per cent to 30 per cent of the market, amounting to a saving of £240m.

Product counterfeiting has been called the boom industry of the 1980s. Many well-known brand names have suffered from piracy. In clothing, leading sellers such as Adidas, Admiral, Nike, Farah and Wrangler, in perfume, Chanel, Estee Lauder, Yves St Laurent and Dior.

The two archbishops, Dr Robert Runcie and Dr John Habgood, are joint presidents; and each of them has the gift of stilling the hubbub with a gesture. For the next four days at no time will more than one of them be absent, for one of the many checks and balances built into this system of church government is to reserve certain powers to the presidents.

But they are not all-powerful. The synod has a considerable "offices-class" built in, and some of them too have special powers. The chairman of the House of Laity, and the prolocutors (chairmen) of the two convocations, which compose the House of Clergy, also exercise rights and veto. So do the legal officers. And in the body of the hall are certain men and women who lead the unofficial groupings among the membership. Those groups too have a sort of veto.

In full debate, they use all the tactics in the book to win their points; but there is an unwritten understanding that the system would not work, and the church would be seriously damaged, if

arrange quiet approaches to the other side or to officials of the synod, devise amendments.

Out of that complexity emerges the central body, the standing committee, by unofficial agreement between the parties concerned, a careful balance of forces. The Anglo-Catholics, who have something like a third of the membership of the Houses of Laity and Clergy, do not try to remove from the standing committee those nominated by the Evangelical group, who make up perhaps another third. There is even room for the non-party men, and for the so-called "open synod" group, who are inclined towards liberalism and modernism.

But they are not all-powerful. The synod has the right to make law, enforceable in the English courts if necessary, without the need for an Act of Parliament. No other body has such a right, not even the British Cabinet.

Beyond those walls, indeed, people do sometimes listen and wait. The general synod has been delegated by Parliament with the right to make law,

by voting all legislation through the Ecclesiastical Committee, and by requiring an affirmative vote of each parliamentary house for every synod measure.

But the very existence of such a body, with such powers and such a degree of public influence, creates a dynamic, virtually impermeable, with raw material.

It is an ecclesiastical example of Parkinson's law, of work expanding to fill whatever capacity is available.

It necessarily creates a restless church, always changing itself in some big or small way, always looking for the next topic on which to express a view, lest the synod itself should run out of business. If there is an automatic bias, it is against doing nothing, staying silent, leaving well alone.

And so the general synod must needs lead the Church of England away from wherever it is to somewhere else, anywhere else. Those who lead the church to stay the same, or move only so slowly they cannot tell, are bound to be disturbed. But not many of them will be gathering at Church House, Westminster, today.

Parliament has kept a reserve

Envoy in decorating bill rumpus

By Patricia Clough
The Foreign Office has asked the Saudi embassy to explain why an assistant attaché used his diplomatic immunity to avoid a lawsuit about a £400-a-week bill for decorations to his London flat.

Mr Raouf and Mrs Georgina Fahmy, from Mill Hill, north London, sued Mr Suleiman Al-Matrouk in Westminster County Court last week, saying they had been commissioned to redecorate his £400-a-week, two-bedroom Baywater flat.

The court ruled that the diplomat was not liable for the bill and ordered the Fahmys to pay their legal costs of about £1,000.

Mrs Fahmy, of Oakhampton Road, said afterwards: "Mr Al-Matrouk asked for the most expensive materials and methods. What sort of a world is this?"

Girls held back at school win compensation for sexual discrimination

By Lucy Hedges, Education Correspondent

A local authority and a former primary school head teacher admitted yesterday sexually discriminating against three girls by keeping them in a third-year class for two years because the top class was full. Boys were not treated that way.

Michelle Debell, Selmin Sevket, and Michelle Teh, now aged 12, were awarded £351 compensation each and Selmin Sevket an extra £278 for private tuition fees.

The case, the first of its kind, was backed by the Equal Opportunities Commission and brought by the three sets of parents against Bromley Education Authority and Miss Pamela Smith, former head of St George's Church of England primary school, Bromley. Miss Smith, who has retired, was not in court.

The three girls were held back with five other girls in the class they should have moved to in September, 1982. It was the school's policy to keep back the youngest children when classes were oversubscribed.

But boys were moved up a class, although they were younger.

Mr Geoffrey Stephenson, for the council, told the court: "The

decision was taken in perfectly good faith by the teacher concerned, believing that this was the best way in educational terms to organize the third and fourth-year classes."

Explaining that there were more girls than boys in the third and fourth-year classes, Mr Anthony Lester, QC, for the girls, said that the decision to hold them back was illegal under the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975. The Act outlaws the use of quotas and balancing on the grounds of sex.

He said the Act had been breached because no boys were made to stay down in the third year; the girls suffered a loss of status; were deprived of the opportunity to study the fourth-year curriculum with the rest of their classmates; and this treatment may have affected their performances in the examinations before transferring to secondary school.

Michelle Teh was the most able academically. She came ninth in the third-year class before she was kept down, yet she was refused a place at Newstead Wood School and was sent to Bromley High School, and independent fee-paying school.

Only 27 per cent of parent said that they had

Afterwards, Michelle Debell said: "Some people thought we were not bright enough to go into the other class. We were very angry when we found out about the boys."

Selmin Sevket said: "We spent the whole year doing revision."

The Equal Opportunities Commission said it thought this practice went on in a lot of schools, but parents were afraid to take action.

• Parents would like more explanation of teaching methods and curricula in schools, and advice on how they could help their children.

A study of more than 400 parents in Wales, *Parents and School*, however, found that most secondary schools claimed to provide the details that parents wanted.

Mr John Sims, chairman of the Welsh Consumer Council/ former Schools Council Committee for Wales committee which prepared the report, said:

"There is evidence of a significant gap between what schools say is provided and what parents believe is provided."

Most head teachers saw parents' evenings as their most successful liaison and most parents were generally satisfied

with them. However, only 52 per cent said they had ever attended one. In one school only one third said they had.

Parents said that they were put off going to parents' evenings because they had to wait a long time to see teachers and then they could not talk for long enough.

Although most parents knew

that their child's school had a parent teacher association only one in five had attended a meeting. Middle-class parents were far more likely to be involved than working-class ones. Parents were far less well informed about school governors. One in four did not know whether there was a governing body.

Because of government proposals to have a majority of parents on governing bodies, the report recommends that parents be reformed about school governors.

Parents and School, (From SCDC Committee for Wales, 129 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 2DR, £3.50).

receiving an explanation of some teaching methods, while four out of 10 expressed a desire for one. The same proportion also wanted to know what was being taught. Again most of the schools said they provided this.

Most head teachers saw parents' evenings as their most successful liaison and most parents were generally satisfied

of driving rain, dropping temperatures and thick mist.

The boys, who became lost during a five-mile hike from Bilsdale Hall to Ingleby Greenhow, by 24 scouts from the school, decided to try to keep warm and wait for rescue.

A fourth pupil, who should have been in their group, was refused permission to take part because he did not have proper hiking boots or a waterproof jacket.

By the time the three boys were seen and picked up by a RAF rescue helicopter early yesterday, about 16 hours after

going missing, they were all suffering from exposure.

He said yesterday: "We were all starting to get worried when we realized we were lost. We followed a wall and decided that when we came to the end of it we would stop for the night.

"I kept wondering if we were ever going to see our parents again and ever get out of it. When we saw the helicopter flying over we started waving our whistles."

The boys, who were equipped with corduroy trousers, sweatshirts, hiking boots, waterproof jackets, compasses, whistles and chocolate bars, said that only William Loyd had a good night's sleep, he disturbed the others by snoring.

The boys were taken to hospital in Northallerton and after a day in bed eating warm food they returned to Ampleforth last night.

Their house master, Father Henry Wansborough, said: "They did their emergency procedures perfectly and they are a lesson to others who might get into a pickle; if they do the right thing they are OK, if they do not, they have had it."

Commercial radio's freer rein

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Britain's commercial radio stations are to be allowed a freer rein to run their own businesses in the first big devolution of power since the start of independent broadcasting.

But the Independent Broadcasting Authority emphasized yesterday that the changes arose from the parsimonious financial state of the independent local radio network and did not herald a shift towards deregulation. Mr John Whitney, the Authority's Director-General, said that the changes did not mean that the IBA's regulatory role was diminishing.

There is no indication that the additional entrepreneurial role given to ILR stations will eventually be offered to ITV, where a flood of advertising

revenue has staved off the financial difficulties that have affected some small ILR stations.

The IBA's proposed changes would have little or no effect on the commercial radio stations' output, Mr Whitney said. They were designed to enable the companies to "stand on their own feet" commercially.

The authority intends to give the stations the freedom to diversify into other commercial activities, such as publishing, to choose their own broadcasting hours; and to reorganize share structures as they please.

The IBA will maintain control over broadcasting standards, but the present system of biennial reviews of station performances will be reduced to

Leading article, page 17



After six years in the wilderness, Ford is to return to international rallying with a turbocharged two-seat car which can be switched from two to four-wheel drive at speed (Clifford Webb writes).

The RS200 was unveiled yesterday in Turin on the eve of the Italian Motor Show.

Ford, which once dominated rallying, said yesterday that the

Fast food improves its image

From John Young
Brighton

In Britain fast food began with fish and chips, and in the United States with hamburgers and southern fried chicken. For a long time the rest of the world, or Europe, at least, tended to turn up its collective nose in distaste.

But times have changed, as the fast food fair, which opened in Brighton yesterday, showed. On display are pies, pasties, pastries, pizzas and pastas, savoury rolls, tacos, tortillas, baked potatoes and even fishburgers, not to mention a range of Chinese and Indian food.

The industry believes that it has had a bad press, largely because of its association with less than salubrious "kebab houses" and with the mobile hamburger stands set up to fleece tourists.

It has also been hurt by the imposition of value added tax on takeaway food in last April's Budget. But takeaways account for only a small proportion of fast food outlets, and those worst affected by tax are likely to be the "cheap and nasty" which the industry is anxious to disown.

Drugs suspect is freed

After 19 days in custody, Mr Theodorus van Empe, the Dutchman suspected of smuggling drugs by swallowing them, has proved his innocence.

It took him until last Friday to clear his bowels and his name when customs and excise officers could find no trace of any prohibited drugs.

"Relief all round", commented Lord Justice Watkins,

who with Mr Justice Wood in the High Court had adjourned until yesterday an application by Mr van Empe, aged 35, for a writ of habeas corpus.

It did, and Mr van Empe's counsel, Mr Gerard Boyd, told the judges that his client, who had been arrested at Heathrow on October 21 when he tried to get through immigration, had now been deported.

The industry is anxious to disown.

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Tight spending control paves way for tax cuts

It did look as if there would be scope for some further net reductions in taxes in next year's Budget. Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Commons: 'The best figure I can put on it at the present time (he said) is about £150m.'

In reporting to MPs that he was laying before the House the autumn statement containing the Government's outline public expenditure plan for 1985-86, proposals for national insurance contributions next year, and the forecast of economic prospects for 1985 by the 1975 Industry Act, Mr Lawson declared the statement showed that the country was now in the fourth year of steady growth with a further year of investment and export-led growth in prospect and with no sign whatever of a resurgence of inflation.

And the numbers in work (he added) were rising strongly for only the third time since the sixties. The statement sets the background against which further reductions in taxation should be possible to help further stimulate the enterprise and dynamism of the British economy and produce more jobs for our people.

The statement also showed that for the third year running – for every year since the Government introduced cash planning in public expenditure, savings plans had been held at or below previous White Paper totals.

Mr Lawson, in his statement to the Commons, said the Government remained committed to reducing taxation and therefore to keeping firm control over Government spending.

Following this year's public expenditure review (the went on), the public expenditure planning total for next year, 1985-86, has been set at £132 billion. As the House will recall, this is within the provisional figure for 1985-86.

Again, spending on social security

published in the public expenditure White Paper in February. The Government has thus succeeded for the third year running in holding the planning total to the level announced in previous White Papers (Conservative cheer).

After allowing for inflation, public expenditure next year is planned to be broadly the same as was planned for this year, and to show the likely outcome for this year, which has been inflated by the cost of maintaining electricity supplies during the coal strike. With the economy continuing to expand, public expenditure as a percentage of national output should fall next year to its lowest level for six years.

The revised plans contain a reserve for contingencies of £2,000m, this is £750m less than the provisional reserve for 1985-86 allowed for in the February White Paper, when departmental spending plans for 1985-86 were less well defined, but £250m more than this year's reserve.

The allocation of this £750m to specific programmes, coupled with an increase in forecast receipts from the privatization programme, has enabled most, though not all, programmes to show an increase in spending over the White Paper.

But to contain these increases to dimensions compatible with the overall £132 billion planning total has required some hard decisions.

Thus there will be increased spending on the National Health Service, but individual health authorities will be expected to become more efficient and to absorb any pay and price increases in their budgets available to them.

In addition, the Secretary of State for Social Services (Mr Fowler) has already announced important measures to cut costs by limitations on NHS prescribing, and there will have to be increases in charges. (Labour protest.)

Again, spending on social security

will increase, but to contain the scale of the increase the Secretary of State will be announcing a number of new measures including substantial savings in supplementary benefit provision for board and lodgings claimants. The 5 per cent abatement of invalidity pension which has applied since 1980 will, however, be restored from next November.

Yet again, there will be increased provision for education, partly offset by a reduction in spending on student grants.

By contrast, because fewer young people than expected have needed to take up places on the youth training scheme, the Secretary of State for Employment is able to apply some of the concessionary employment and training measures, including the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, within a reduced overall total. He will be announcing his new proposals to the House later.

Other programmes to have reduced provision include domestic assistance to agriculture and housing. Fuller details of these and other changes are contained in the Autumn Statement itself, but we will add that the Treasury will be making its own contribution to the funding of our contribution.

The £1 coin has 50 times the life of the note, yet costs less than twice as much to produce. Accordingly I have instructed the Bank of England to cease issuing £1 notes after the end of this year. (Labour protest.)

This will continue to be legal tender for at least a year. This will save £3m of public expenditure in the first year alone.

I can also announce two other changes in the currency. First, and subject to approval by the Privy Council, the £1, which has not been issued since March 29 this year, will cease to be legal tender after December 31. And second, on Thursday of this week the Bank of England will be issuing a new

version of the £20 note which should be more difficult to forge.

This year's review of expenditure plans has, as usual, covered the Government's public spending for the two later years, 1986-87 and 1987-88. The details will be published in the statement in next year's public expenditure White Paper. They will show that total public spending is planned to remain broadly constant in real terms right up to 1987-88 which implies a continuing steady reduction as a proportion of GDP.

Turning to national insurance contributions, he said: The Government has conducted the usual autumn review of contributions in the light of advice from the Government actuary on the prospective income and expenditure of the National Insurance Fund.

As last year, we have decided to reduce the taxpayer's contribution to the fund – the so-called treasury supplement – by 2 per cent, ranging down to 9 per cent. But this will not require any corresponding increase in contribution rates. Thus the full class 1 rate will remain unchanged at 9 per cent for employees and 10.45 per cent for employers. In addition employers will be relieved of the burden of contributions on payments under the Statutory Sick Pay Scheme, which in due course will be extended to cover the first 28 weeks of sickness.

As last year, the earnings limit will need to be increased broadly in line with inflation. From next April, the lower earnings limit will rise to £35.50 a week and the upper earnings limit to £265 a week.

Next year, of course, employers will enjoy the full benefit of the abolition of the National Insurance surcharge which took effect only last month. Taking this into account, the total burden on employers in 1985-86 is expected to be significantly less in real terms than in the

current year, 1984-85, despite a rising labour force.

The Secretary of State for Social Services will this afternoon announce details of the changes in the Social Security contributions. The changes will come into law before Parliament, the accompanying Bill will be introduced by the Government Actuary.

Finally, I turn to the Industry Act forecast.

On the Industry Act forecast, he said: Since the Budget, the economy has had to endure a number of testing developments both at home and abroad, of a sort which not so long ago would have driven it off course. This time, they have not done so.

Monetary growth has been in line with the targets I set at the time of the Budget, and inflation, has remained low, perhaps 4 per cent in the last quarter of this year. Total national output which reached its highest level ever last year, looks set to rise by a further 2½ per cent this year. Had it not been for the coal strike, growth this year would probably have been 3½ per cent.

Investment has been rising particularly strongly, especially over the economy as a whole. I expect this year to reach a new all-time high. Employment has been rising at a brisk pace since early 1983, but not yet strong enough to check the rise in the numbers of those registering as unemployed.

The outlook for jobs will, however, have been helped by the recent fall in interest rates which largely reverses the increase during the summer. Provided we stick firmly to present policies, the forecast is of further interest rate cuts ahead.

This year's PSBR is likely to turn out higher than the £725m I envisaged at the time of the Budget, chiefly as a result of the coal strike. If the strike were to end at Christmas, it would add some £1,500m to borrowing this financial year, and the public expenditure

forecast.

On that basis, as I indicated to the House on October 30, I estimate that the PSBR for 1984-85 would be some £8,500m, subject to the usual margin of uncertainty at this time of year. The PSBR of 1985-86 would still be comfortably the smallest, proportion of GDP for well over a decade.

For next year, with continued firm monetary and fiscal policies inflation is expected to edge down slightly to 4½ per cent by the fourth quarter. Output and employment will continue to rise, with total output expected to rise by 7 per cent in 1986-87, growth in 1985-86 of which about 1 per cent represents the assumed recovery from the coal strike.

Within this total, the forecast suggests that 1985 will be another good year for exports and industrial investment. Indeed, investment by non-North Sea businesses is expected to rise in real terms by 7 per cent next year, following an 11 per cent rise this year.

The House will wish to know what this means so far as particular sectors for next year's Budget are concerned. The forecast makes the conventional assumptions that income tax and excise duties are both indexed in line with prices and that the PSBR is held next year to the £7,000m, or 2 per cent of GDP, indicated in the medium term financial strategy published at the time of the last Budget.

It also takes into account the changes made in the year's Finance Act which will take full effect next year and reduce taxation in 1985-86 by some £1,750m. Beyond that, the margin of uncertainty at this stage is very considerable, and the House will understand that the prospects for 1985-86 will need to be reviewed again, in the light of more up-to-date information, before I come to make my Budget judgment next year.

Parents earning a residual income after deductions of, for example, between £16,000 and £18,000 will have to contribute £241 more towards maintaining their student offspring at university or polytechnic. At present those parents, numbering about 25,000, pay £1,283 a year (see table). That compares with the full maintenance grant of £1,775 outside London.

Parents earning a residual

Rich will have to pay more for student offspring

By Lucy Hodges,
Education Correspondent

The minimum student grant of £205 a year was abolished yesterday in a package of measures which will involve the parents of 250,000 students paying more towards their offspring's higher education, and the very well-off having to contribute to tuition fees.

The Government's decision to top £39m off the grants budget, which will not endear it to its middle-class voters, was taken to enable more money to be spent on science research and to enable the maintenance grant paid to the average student to go up, according to Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

'After this we will still have by far the most generous system in Western Europe, indeed in any part of the industrialized free world,' he said. 'We have carefully avoided any increase in the contributions made by those with the lowest incomes.'

The changes in the student grant system, which will come into force next September, include a steepening in the scales at which parents have to contribute to the maintenance award, so that the richer will be paying more.

Parents earning a residual

How the new grants system affects parents			
Residual Earnings	No of students	Current parental payment	Increase in parental contribution
£12,000-214,000	43,000	£617	£57
£214,000-216,000	35,000	£650	£124
£216,000-218,000	25,000	£1,283	£241
£218,000-220,000	16,000	£1,617	£407
£220,000-222,000	11,000	£1,680	£725

Electricity and gas bills up 5%

By David Young,
Energy Correspondent

AGRICULTURE

Electricity and gas bills up 5%

Extra cash for farm surpluses

By John Young,
Agriculture Correspondent

ENERGY

Electricity and gas bills up 5%

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Electricity and gas bills up 5%

By John Young,
Agriculture Correspondent

Inflation slowing

Water rates rise

Health charges up

CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT

Higher economic growth and lower inflation forecast

By David Smith,
Economics Correspondent

The Treasury expects the economy to grow by 3.5 per cent next year, which, if achieved, will be the highest growth rate since 1973. However, no fall in unemployment is expected.

Inflation is forecast at a little over 4.5 per cent in 1985.

The Treasury, having achieved a planning total for public expenditure in 1985/86 of £132bn, expects public spending to be held constant in real terms in the two subsequent years.

The share of public expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product is targeted to fall from 42 per cent in 1984/5 to 41 per cent in 1985/6.

The Treasury forecast assumes that the coal strike or over by the end of 1984. About 1 per cent of the forecast 3.5 per cent growth for 1985 is accounted for by recovery from the coal strike. Without the strike, the economy would have grown by 3.5 per cent in 1984, the Treasury says.

The strike effects are most dramatic on imports, which are forecast to grow by 4.5 per cent in 1985, compared with 7 per cent in 1984. The balance of payments is forecast to return to surplus, of £2.5bn, from zero this year. That is in spite of 3 per cent consumer spending growth forecast for next year, after 2 per cent in 1984.

However, the reduced growth in imports is accounted for entirely by lower imports of oil. The growth in non-oil imports is expected to be about 7 per cent in 1985.

Exports, on the assumption that sterling stays around its current level, are forecast to rise by 4.5 per cent in 1985, after growing 5.5 per cent in 1984.

This is in line with a slowdown in world trade growth. Economic growth in the six major industrialized countries is expected to average 4 per cent in 1985, against 5 per cent

Economic prospects: Summary					
	1983	1984	Average errors (%)	from past forecasts	
	to	1985			
A Output and expenditure at constant 1980 prices	2.5	3.5	1		
Gross domestic product (at factor cost)	2	3	1.5		
Consumers' expenditure	1.5	1	1.5		
General government current expenditure	7.5	3	2.5		
Fixed investment	5.5	4.5	3		
Exports of goods and services	-1	1	1		
Change in rate of stock-building as a percentage of the level of GDP					

B Balance of payments on current account (£ billion)		
1984	1985	3.5
0	2.5	3.5
4.75	4.5	3.0

(1) The forecast includes the effect of the fiscal adjustment in 1985-86.
(2) The errors relate to the average differences (on either side of the central figure) between forecasts and actuals. The method of calculating these errors has been explained in earlier editions of the Economic Progress Report, June 1987. The errors are after adjustment for the effects of major changes in fiscal policy, where excluded from the forecast.
(3) The average error for inflation was calculated from a period of much higher inflation and probably overstates the margin of error at low rates of inflation.

Public Expenditure Planning Totals 1979-80 to 1985-86		
Planning total £ billion		
Cash (£)	Cost terms (1983-84 base year)	Public expenditure as % of GDP
1979-80/9	78.9	39.5
1980-81/2	92.7	42
1981-82/3	104.7	43.5
1982-83/4	113.4	43
1983-84/5	120.3	42.5
1984-85/6	128.3	42
1985-86	132.0	41

(1) Figures are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion.
(2) Cash figures adjusted for general inflation as measured by the GDP deflator at market prices.
(3) The GDP deflator is forecast to increase by 4.5 per cent in 1984/5 and 4.2 per cent in 1985/6.
(4) Planning total plus net debt interest, refunded payments of VAT by local authorities and central government capital consumption, expressed as a percentage of GDP at market prices.

(5) Outturn/revised estimate.

In 1984: world trade growth in manufactures is expected to slow from 7 per cent this to 4.5 per cent.

The economy will be led by strong consumer spending, up 3 per cent. Fixed investment growth is expected to slow to 3 per cent, from 7.5 per cent.

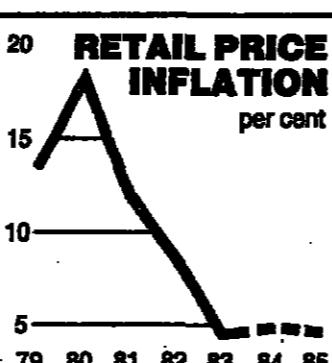
The Treasury does not publish its own unemployment forecast, but its assumptions of the Government Actuary are included in the statement and are said to be consistent with the Treasury forecast.

No wages forecast is provided, but the Government Actuary assumes that the

That assumption is that unemployment, excluding school leavers, averaged three million in 1984/85 and 2.983 million in October.

The Treasury estimates the inflation rate in the fourth quarter of 1984 at 4.75 per cent and to remain about that level for the next 10 months, before slipping to 4.5 per cent by the fourth quarter of 1985.

No wages forecast is provided, but the Government Actuary assumes that the



Dentistry and drugs to go up

HEALTH

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Spending on the hospital side of the National Health Service will rise by 1 per cent above inflation next year, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced yesterday.

The curbs, which will also cut

Seasiders' benefits cut

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

A crackdown on young social security claimants moving to the seaside to live on supplementary benefit was announced by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday.

The curbs, which will also cut

excessive charges by owners of residential and nursing homes for the elderly, follows large increases in the amounts paid out in benefit & board and lodging in all three types of accommodation.

Spending has risen from £203m in 1982 to an estimated £370m this year, despite rule changes last year designed to limit the increase.

Details have to be worked out, but people under 25 without dependents who leave home to live in long-term board and lodging, are likely to have a limit set on how long benefit

will be paid. Exceptions will be made to allow people to look for work.

Some hotels and boarding houses have been charging up to £100 a week, and hotels have advertised the attractions of places like Margate and Newquay.

Maximum amounts of benefit will be introduced, as will regional limits on amounts that individuals can receive for ordinary board and lodging.

Cuts are also likely in the highest charges paid under supplementary benefit for accommodation in residential and nursing homes, although Mr Fowler said there will be "generous" transitional arrangements to protect residents.

In Leytonstone, for example, one home is charging £295 a week against £80 in Liverpool. Variations in charges for resi-

dential homes range from £215,

again in Leytonstone, to £55 in Birmingham.

A new scale of limits is to be set, and there will be differences in the amounts paid. For example, a care home for the physically disabled is likely to be allowed to charge more than one for the elderly.

The moves follow the failure of changes last November in the way local limits for board and lodging were set.

Instead of dealing with each individual home, hostel or hotel, limits based on average charges locally were introduced.

It is alleged that owners in some areas have got together to increase charges, forcing up the average.

Spending on ordinary board and lodging has risen from £272m last year to an estimated £380m this year, and from £102m to £190m on residential and nursing homes. It has well outstripped the increase in numbers using such accommoda-

tion.

Mr Norman Fowler said that

next year he expected health authorities to build on that

figure and "take it further".

Jet aid rises

The Department of Trade and Industry budget rises by a net £70m, to £1,360m. Because of the decision to provide £250m aid to British Aerospace for the A320 Airbus and £60m to Rolls-Royce for the new five-nation V2500 jet engine.

Court savings

The £10m cut in the Lord Chancellor's Department's budget, down to a total of £250m for next year, is expected to come off the court building programme. There will be no reduction in the planned number of new courts, but the programme will be delayed.

Consular services threatened

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Overseas aid consular services for holidaymakers and salesmen are threatened, but Ministry of Defence officials were quietly celebrating last night what looked like a victory for Mr Michael Heseltine over the Treasury.

The Foreign Office would not say how much its spending power has been cut by Mr Lawson's refusal to increase its allowance from the £1.870m for 1985-86 announced earlier this year.

There will have to be economies because sterling's trade weighted index has declined by 18 per cent, and overseas inflation is 3.5 per cent more than in Britain.

The most tempting target for Sir Geoffrey is the £1,200m allotted to overseas development. The other £600m is divided roughly between the Foreign Office's upkeep here and abroad, £100m subscriptions to international organizations; £100m to the BBC External Services and £45m to the British Council.

The announcement that defence spending will rise by 3 per cent in real terms, in line with the commitment to Nato, is something of a triumph for Mr Heseltine who has been reported as facing cuts of more than £600m.

Surprise curb on robotics

TECHNOLOGY

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

An unexpected moratorium on government aid for many high technology projects, including investment in microelectronics and robots, was announced by Mr Geoffrey Partie, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology.

He said that a review of the support for innovation programme would take place over the next five months and the conclusions would be announced at the same time as the introduction of arrangements for regrouping the Department of Trade and Industry's assistance schemes.

The demand for state support from the users of new technology has meant that the 1985-86 allocation for innovation grants is now almost committed.

As a result, Mr Partie said, no further applications would be accepted for research and development projects from individual companies on standard support for innovation terms and investment in the micro-electronics industry, fibre-optics and opto-electronics schemes, or for flexible manufacturing systems and robots projects.

Research and development projects approved for assistance had risen from 356 in 1979-80 to 1,612 in 1983-84.

Boost for jobless who set up on their own

EMPLOYMENT

Spending on training and employment measures will be increased by about £80m, with the bulk going on extending the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which encourages unemployed people to establish businesses.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said the £72m set aside for increasing the scheme next year will make it possible for 1,250 people a week, compared with 1,000, to join the scheme. The scheme has been one of the Government's most successful attempts at encouraging unemployed people to move into business.

It allows for an unemployed person to be paid £40 a week for a year to compensate for loss of unemployment and other benefits while establishing businesses, providing they have invested at least £1,000.

Mr King also announced a £5m pilot scheme for training loans, which could be made available to 10,000 people in the next year. He issued a consultation document inviting views on the experimental scheme, designed to open more opportunities for people over 21 to train and retrain for employment.

Applicants for loans would apply to banks who if they agreed would ask the applicant to provide about 20 per cent, with the remainder being provided by the bank which would reclaim half from the Government.

Loans would be at a commer-

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Mr Norman Fowler yesterday announced only minor alterations in national insurance contributions, disappointing business.

The earnings limit beyond which extra contributions do not have to be paid goes up by £1.5 to £265 per week, and the lower limit rises by £1.50 per week to £35.50. But there is to be no change in the rate of contributions.

The Government expects to raise £22,720m from national insurance contributions in 1985-86, compared with £21,730m this year.

Interest rates on all other accounts are reduced by 1.00% p.a., with the exception of Housing Bonds and SAYE accounts, which remain unchanged.

*Where income tax is paid at a basic rate of 30%.

**Provisional. To be reviewed at end of current financial year.

†The figure for BNOC is not a limit. BNOC's trading results show that from year to year given uncertainty of the market, the limit may be exceeded.

‡The figure for British Shipbuilders includes the latest figures for British Shipbuilders.

§The figure for British Railways includes the latest figures for British Railways.

Grim future for *Le Monde* as it faces worst crisis

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Le Monde, France's leading national newspaper, is undergoing a double crisis of identity and financing - the worst in its 40-year history.

Plans are being thrashed out to stop the steady sales decline and reverse the soaring deficit in an attempt to ensure the paper's survival.

Losses this year are expected to total £3m, bringing the accumulated deficit over the past three years to more than £7m. That is catastrophic for a paper like *Le Monde*, which has no rich press magnate or industrialist to subsidize its losses and tide it through difficult periods.

Le Monde is a private company, 40 per cent of whose shares are owned by the 185 journalists. Rumours that it might be forced to close began circulating last summer after an emergency meeting of shareholders was called to vote on whether the company should be dissolved.

There was in fact never any doubt that it would continue publication. The vote was a mere formality required by law in cases where losses amount to more than half the company's equity.

A total of 150 jobs have already been shed from *Le Monde*'s 1,350 staff as part of the economy measures taken over the past two years. New plans, due to be put to the staff this week, called for additional economies involving a 10 per cent cut in the total wage bill, through reductions in salaries.

further job losses, or a combination of the two.

Le Monde journalists, whose average salary is around £20,000, already complain that they are among the lowest paid in the national newspaper field.

There are also plans to close at least one of the paper's two Paris-based print works, and to print provincial editions by facsimile on decentralized presses belonging to other papers. However, that could involve the loss of up to 350 printers' jobs, and would necessitate a change from *Le Monde*'s present unique semi-tabloid format to the fully tabloid format used by most other papers, at least for the provincial editions.

In addition, there is talk of selling the paper's well-appointed offices near the Opéra in Paris, which it inherited in 1944 from its conservative precursor, *Le Temps*, in order to help pay off some of its most pressing debts. The building, which the paper would then probably lease back, would be expected to fetch around £7m, though nearly £2m of that would have to go on paying back the mortgage.

In the longer term, the paper must change its rather austere, if worthy, image if it is to reverse the decline in sales and increase advertising revenue. Although it continues to maintain its position as France's biggest selling national daily, average sales have dropped by 70,000 to 360,000 over the past few years, and continue to fall at an annual rate of around 7 per cent.

At one time there was talk of changing *Le Monde* from an afternoon to a morning paper, and of introducing photographs for the first time. That is now considered less likely.

The left-of-centre paper sold well and made a healthy profit in the 1960s and 1970s, when it was busy lambasting the right-wing government of the day.

But it has found it difficult to find a sufficiently independent role under the Socialist government and has failed to adapt itself to the newly cynical mood of the nation and the sharp shift of public interest away from tedious party politics.

Most of the national newspapers in France are in financial difficulties due to a combined loss of advertising revenue and a sharp drop in circulation. It is significant that one of the few exceptions is *Liberation* which, like *Le Monde*, is left-wing in sympathy but far more irreverent, politically independent and altogether fresher. Sales have shot up by an impressive 35 per cent in the past year to a total of 135,000 and the paper hopes to break even this year after several years of being in the red.

Many *Le Monde* journalists feel that part of the blame for the paper's present plight lies with its new editor-in-chief and managing director, M André Laurens. He was chosen by the editorial staff as the compromise candidate, in succession to M Jacques Fauvet on his retirement two years ago, but is now seen as a rather colourless, low-key figure in comparison with his much more dynamic and pugnacious predecessor.



Beasts of burden: Colombian children load up on a building site. (ILO photograph)

Child labour: Part 2

Governments turn a blind eye as sweatshops thrive

In the final article of his two-part series, Alan McGregor in Geneva explains why laws to stop children working in the Third World are so ineffective.

While almost all countries now have legislation protecting children from exploitation, enforcement tends to be nullified by the exigencies of increasing impoverishment.

The proceeds of their children's labour may be a lifeline for desperate families, as well as profitable for employers banking on that desperation.

In Pakistan, according to an ILO survey, children in the building industry and quarrying are often virtually abducted from their homes, confined to camps and severely punished if they try to escape. The demand for carpets for export is such that the Pakistani authorities are reluctant to discourage the employment of children, whose nimble fingers are good at tying tight knots - meaning longer-lasting carpets that fetch higher prices.

In India, poverty obliges many parents to put their children to work instead of sending them to school. A Bombay study showed that almost 25 per cent of working children had started between the ages of six and nine. For the whole country, the dropout rate between primary and middle school classes is 73 per cent for boys and 80 per cent for girls. The London-based Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights says about 45,000 children work in the match and fireworks industries of just one south Indian town, Sivakasi.

In Thailand, 800,000 working children under 15 include bonded labourers sold by their parents to factory owners. In Argentina, where youngsters are also to be found in the building trade, they are frequently employed, often late at night, to

clean up in shops, bars and bakeries. Colombia, according to Geneva-based Defence for Children has as many as three million child workers, some in coal mines.

Some governments, sensitive to outside criticism, attempt to cover up the circumstances of working children instead of cracking down on employers.

"At this moment," one investigator has written, "I know of an overworked and undernourished child doing a physically dangerous job for which he will not be compensated if blinded by chemicals, maimed by unguarded machinery or poisoned by toxic glues or causticizing fluids". Judging by ILO reports, such instances are legion.

While recognizing that an end to the child labour problem depends on fundamentally improved economic conditions and far sharper social conscience, the ILO is trying to make sure that all involved become aware of the permanent injury excessive work can inflict on children.

In Pakistan, notably, lobbying by trade unions for payment of adult rates to all workers in the textile industry has led to a marked reduction in child employment. In Indonesia, the Government is enforcing compulsory education with community classes after work for children whose parents cannot afford their secondary schooling.

The ILO is particularly concerned to ensure that the public appreciate the difference between light work and harmful exploitation. It welcomes campaigns in Western countries against sweatshop imports. Outside awareness can dissuade the parties most directly concerned from using defenceless young people as a cheap substitute for adult labour.

Concluded

East Germans begin to quit Prague embassy

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

As Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced a new Cabinet minister responsible for relations with East Germany yesterday, a further 50 East Germans left the West German embassy in Prague, bringing the number still in the building down to about 45. Bonn is hoping that all the would-be emigrants to the West will return home within the next few days and the embassy can be reopened for consular business.

Directing the difficult negotiations with East Berlin on the East German refugees at four of Bonn's East European embassies will be among the new responsibilities of Herr Wolfgang Schäuble, whose appointment as Head of the Chancellery - a new position roughly equivalent to White House Chief of Staff - was announced formally yesterday.

Herr Kohl said he did not foresee any rivalry between Herr Schäuble and Herr Heinrich Windelen, the Minister for Bonn's embassy in Warsaw.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Philippines: Satur Ocampo

By Caroline Moorehead
Satur Ocampo, a former assistant business editor on the *Manila Times* and vice-president of the National Press Club, is one of the longest-serving political prisoners in the Philippines.

Arrested in January, 1976, in Olongapo City, he is now held without trial at Camp Bagong Diwa in Taguig, Metro Manila, and despite widespread appeals for his release on humanitarian grounds.

As a journalist in the 1970s Mr Ocampo was extremely outspoken on what he considered to be excessive and wrong foreign investment, and corruption in the construction of what would have been the country's first integrated steel mill.

With other trade unionists, he worked for a federation of all newspaper unions. Selected as the first Filipino Thomas Jefferson Fellow to the East-West Centre in Hawaii, he was refused a visa, apparently on health grounds.

Army chief withdraws threat to Thai Cabinet

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok

The Thai military have withdrawn their challenge to the Government over devaluation.

The Supreme Commander, General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, said yesterday that he had withdrawn earlier demands for the currency to be revalued to the old rate and for the dismissal of the Cabinet. "We do not want to pressure the Government or to topple anybody", he said.

Last week, General Arthit greeted the 15 per cent devalu-



Mr Ocampo: Spokesman for political prisoners

After his arrest, Mr Ocampo was held in solitary confinement, and is said to have been severely tortured. Nevertheless, since 1977 he has acted as a spokesman for political prisoners, campaigning for their rights. In 1980 he led a hunger strike of 133 prisoners in Bicutan, which earned him five months in solitary confinement.

While many others arrested at about the same time on similar political grounds have been released, Mr Ocampo's future looks uncertain: the subversion charges on which he was first picked up are said to have been indefinitely "frozen".

He insisted yesterday that there had been no rift between the military and the Government. There was "just a misunderstanding and speculation by others", he said.

He still respected the Prime Minister, General Prem Tinsulanonda. The two, who have not met since the crisis, are expected to have discussions later today.

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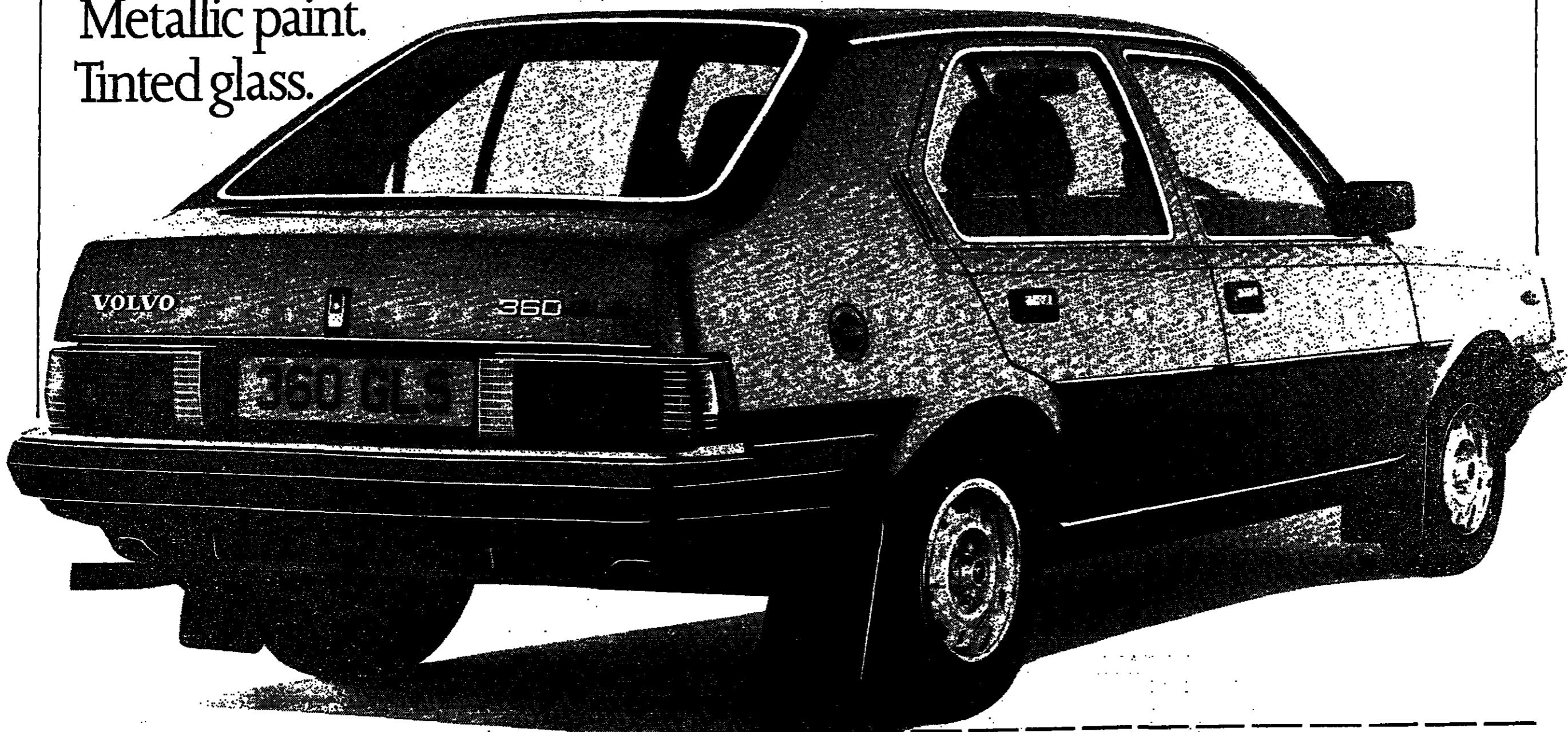
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BRITAIN'S BEST HOTEL GROUP

Bishops debate plea for the poor

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

Almost 300 bishops, representing 52 million American Roman Catholics, yesterday opened a debate on a pastoral letter condemning the levels of inequality of wealth in the United States and calling for a "national consensus... to ensure that no one among us is hungry, homeless or unemployed".

The 136-page draft letter, which took three years to prepare, baldly states that the "distribution of income and wealth in the United States is so inequitable that it violates the minimum standard of distributive justice".

Noting that the richest 20 per cent received more than the bottom 70 per cent combined, the draft warned against the "temptations of indifference and greed", saying that "these sins... continue to block efforts to secure the minimum economic rights of all persons".

The thrust of the letter, which is being discussed by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops meeting here this week, is similar in tone to the controversial remarks made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and other Anglican bishops recently in connexion with the miners' strike in Britain.

The American pastoral letter is also bound to provoke controversy, particularly as it is implicitly critical of the Reagan Administration's attempts to reduce federal spending on welfare and social programme. Indeed, the bishops withheld publication of the letter until after the election because they did not want it to be seen as politically motivated.

President Reagan, back here after a post-election holiday in California, yesterday began considering new spending cuts and tax reforms to reduce the federal budget deficit.

The pastoral letter makes a number of proposals for bringing economic justice to the poor. These include a "new policy commitment" to reduce the unemployment rate to about 4 per cent; overhauling the "woefully inadequate" welfare system; shifting resources away from the arms race and towards a more just and productive economy; and encouraging the public and private sectors to initiate economic reforms aimed at the chronically unemployed and others at the margin of poverty.

The draft letter urges the United States to do more for the poor nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The draft's publication starts what is expected to be a long debate among Catholics before the bishops' final vote on the issue at their annual meeting in November, 1985.

Homage to the memory of the Vietnam fallen



Vietnam veterans paying homage to a memorial statue after its dedication by President Reagan in Washington. It stands 70ft from the black granite "wall" bearing the names of all those Americans who died in Vietnam.

Hawks press Reagan to take tough action against Managua

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Although the public uproar about the reported delivery of advanced Soviet jet fighters to Nicaragua has started to die down, a behind-the-scenes dispute is still raging here over the future direction of US policy towards the Sandinista Government.

At the heart of this dispute lie

differing views on the nature of the Nicaraguan rulers. Administration hardliners, particularly in the Pentagon and CIA, believe that Nicaragua is rapidly turning into a second Cuba and becoming a base for Soviet expansionism in the West.

This group has long argued that the Sandinistas must be removed to protect the security interests of the United States in Central America. The hardliners strongly supported US covert actions, such as the mining of Nicaraguan harbours, and the Nicaraguan rebels, known as Contras.

Another faction, while no more enamoured of the Nicaraguan leaders, favours a diplomatic approach. This group has supported the direct negotiations with Sandinistas in recent months as well as backing the search for a peaceful solution being undertaken by the Contadora group of nations.

During his first term, President Reagan embraced the views of both groups by simultaneously talking to, and trying to undermine, the Sandinistas. The hardliners, however,

about to be unloaded was leaked to the press as President Reagan was celebrating his landslide last Tuesday.

Although delivery of the aircraft was never confirmed, and is believed not to have taken place, news reports the next morning bristled with quotations from unnamed Administration officials about the possibility of surgical strikes and other forms of retaliatory action.

Even when it became fairly certain that the aircraft had not been unloaded and may not have been on board the Soviet cargo ship, officials continued to talk about the need to stem the flow of sophisticated weapons to Nicaragua which, it was said, was threatening the balance of power in the region.

Over the weekend, senior - but, as always, unnamed - officials told *The New York Times* that the United States was considering a number of diplomatic and military options to counter the flow of arms. These included withdrawal of the United States Ambassador from Managua, the interdiction at sea of arms shipments to Nicaragua.

The report revealed the extent of the cleavage within the Administration over policy towards Nicaragua. Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who is in Brasilia to attend a meeting of the Organization of American States, said he knew of no plan to interdict arms shipments or undertake other initiatives to slow arms shipments to Nicaragua.

Space team grabs errant satellite

Cape Canaveral (Reuter) - Astronaut Joe Allen clamped a specially designed grapple to the off course Palapa satellite yesterday, completing the first of several key manoeuvres in the first space salvage operation.

He used a jet backpack to float to the slowly rotating communications satellite, resembling a giant oil drum, an hour and a quarter after leaving the airlock of the space shuttle Discovery.

"Strong dock. Strong dock," Allen reported as he inserted the six-foot-long "stinger" of a specially designed grapple into the exhaust tube of the satellite's booster.

He then snipped the end of the device like an umbrella to grip the inside of the tube and turned the grapple's ratchet handle to tighten the hold.

"Crank, crank, crank. It's pulling it right down," Allen said.

"Stop the clock. We've got it tied," he said when the satellite was secured.

Allen, who had been turning the satellite in the early morning sunshine, used his backpack to halt its rotation and steered it towards the shuttle.

Discovery docked 35 feet from the satellite earlier in the day when pilot David Walker fine-tuned the shuttle's course to match Palapa's elliptical orbit.

Discovery will carry out a second salvage operation tomorrow to retrieve the Westar satellite.

Bomb blast at British Embassy in Vienna

Vienna - A small bomb exploded yesterday morning in the consular section of the British Embassy building in Vienna's diplomatic quarter. No one was injured in the explosion, which caused slight damage to the consulate waiting room (Richard Bassett writes).

Half an hour later a second explosive device went off at the offices of the Israeli airline, El Al, opposite the Vienna State Opera. Again no one was injured and damage was superficial.

No one has claimed responsibility for the attacks, but police assume they are related and may have been planted by the same person.

Arafat fails to get meeting

Damascus (Reuter) - The Speaker of the Palestine National Council, or parliament (in exile), Mr Khaled Fahoum, has rejected an appeal by Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to call a council meeting on November 22 in Amman.

Mr Fahoum, who wants the meeting delayed pending further talks between all Palestinian groups, said: "I will not take a step that would only lead to another crisis in the PLO." Mr Arafat belongs to the dominant FATAH group.

Mafia suspect shot dead

Palermo (Reuter) - Salvatore Anselmo, aged 46, a suspected Mafia member under house arrest, was shot dead in front of his wife and children. He was thought to be part of a drug trafficking group.

Police have arrested two leading Sicilian businessmen, Nino and Ignazio Salvo, on suspicion of involvement with the Mafia. The two cousins made their fortune running tax-collection agencies.

Lagos hearing

Lagos (AFP) - The preliminary hearing opened at a Lagos High Court yesterday in the case of two Scottish engineers, Kenneth Clarke and Angus Patterson, accused of "conspiracy to commit felony" in connexion with illegal removal of an aircraft from Nigeria last April.

Bomber strays

Tokyo (Reuter) - Forty Japanese planes scrambled yesterday as a Soviet Tupolev 16 bomber, code-named Badger, violated Japan's air space despite warnings. The Defence Ministry said, it was one of nine Soviet bombers which flew over the Tsushima Strait between Japan and South Korea.

Moscow deal

Moscow (Reuter) - President Chernenko met the visiting Hungarian Prime Minister, Mr Gyorgy Lazar, yesterday and presented him with a medal. Tass reported also that, in talks with Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, his Soviet counterpart, Mr Lazar agreed to a cooperation programme allowing greater economic integration.

Trawler held

Bordeaux (AFP) - A British-registered trawler was detained yesterday at Arcachon, near Bordeaux, and its British skipper, named as William Simpson, was due in court charged with illegally catching hake in the Bay of Biscay within the French "economic zone".

Astrid better

Brussels (Reuter) - Princess Astrid of Belgium, who was knocked down by a tram in Bruselas last week, is expected to leave hospital soon, a palace spokesman said. The 22-year-old princess, niece of King Baudouin, suffered slight concussion and cuts to her face.

Guest worker's murder raises racial tension

From Diana Geddes Paris

President Mitterrand, whose popularity rating in the opinion polls has fallen to an all-time low, visited a mortuary in Paris yesterday to pay his last respects to a Turkish immigrant worker, shot dead during an industrial dispute at the weekend, and to an old woman, the latest victim of a series of murderous attacks on old people living alone in Paris.

"Many people, like me are greatly pained and distressed, and at the same time experience a feeling of revolt against this violence which is gaining ground. It must be stopped," Mitterrand said as he left the mortuary. The rise in crime is one of the hottest political issues in France today.

Orgun Kemal, aged 20, a Turkish immigrant working for a family-owned building firm on the outskirts of Paris, was shot dead and three of his

compatriots injured when they and 40 other workers came under fire as they tried to occupy the firm's offices on Saturday evening in protest against the management's refusal to pay them for the past five months.

The workers claim that a Cameroonian-born janitor inside the building first opened fire, but that the managing director of the family-owned firm, M. Pirault, and his two sons turned up soon after, and that there was then a second volley of shots. One of the sons, a local councillor of the Giscardian Parti Républicain, is said to have been seen carrying a pistol.

M. Pirault, his two sons and three other members of the management were immediately arrested.

The dispute dates back to last June, when the firm announced that because of economic difficulties it would have to lay off 46 of its 80 employees, most of them Turkish immigrants.

The old woman, whose body he also visited, was the ninth old person living alone in Paris who has been found dead within the last five weeks after being robbed and often tied up.

EEC agrees to new curbs on farm spending

From Ian Murray Brussels

A "radical change" in the way EEC financing will be conducted in future was approved yesterday by Community finance ministers meeting in Brussels. They adopted a set of rules meant to control agricultural spending, which now eats up about two thirds of all the available money.

The rules will be discussed with leaders of the European Parliament next Wednesday before being written into the EEC budget process. They are meant to be used from next year to fix levels of spending.

The rules do not form the "legally binding" contract which Britain originally sought, but British experts believe they will provide effective controls even though they are not law. "They mean a radical change," one official said.

Run of draws in world chess continues

Moscow (AFP) - The twenty-third game of the world chess championship here between the title-holder, Anatoly Karpov, and his challenger, Gary Kasparov, ended in yet another draw yesterday.

Kasparov accepted Karpov's offer of a draw after 22 moves. The two Soviet grandmasters have played out an unprecedented series of 14 draws since the last positive result and there have been 19 draws altogether. The previous longest run of draws in a world championship was eight.

Twenty-third game White Karpov. Black Kasparov Queen's Gambit declined

1	K-102	P-02	P-02	K-103
2	P-024	P-02	R-023	S-023
3	S-023	P-023	S-024	S-024
4	R-023	P-023	R-024	S-024
5	P-023	P-023	P-024	S-024
6	R-024	P-024	R-025	S-025
7	P-024	P-024	R-025	S-025
8	R-025	P-025	R-026	S-026
9	P-025	P-025	R-026	S-026
10	R-026	P-026	R-027	S-027
11	P-026	P-026	R-027	R-027
12	R-027	P-027	R-028	R-028
13	P-027	P-027	R-028	R-028
14	R-028	P-028	R-029	R-029
15	P-028	P-028	R-029	R-029
16	R-029	P-029	R-030	R-030
17	P-029	P-029	R-030	R-030
18	R-030	P-030	R-031	R-031
19	P-030	P-030	R-031	R-031
20	R-031	P-031	R-032	R-032
21	P-031	P-031	R-032	R-032
22	R-032	P-032	R-033	R-033
23	P-032	P-032	R-033	R-033
24	R-033	P-033	R-034	R-034
25	P-033	P-033	R-034	R-034
26	R-034	P-034	R-035	R-035
27	P-034	P-034	R-035	R-035
28	R-035	P-035	R-036	R-036
29	P-035	P-035	R-036	R-036
30	R-036	P-036	R-037	R-037
31	P-036	P-036	R-037	R-037
32	R-037	P-037	R-038	R-038
33	P-037	P-037	R-038	R-038
34	R-038	P-038	R-039	R-039
35	P-038	P-038	R-039	R-039
36	R-039	P-039	R-040	R-040
37	P-039	P-039	R-040	R-040
38	R-040	P-040	R-041	R-041
39	P-040	P-040	R-041	R-041
40	R-041	P-041	R-042	R-042
41	P-041	P-041	R-042	R-042
42	R-042	P-042	R-043	R-043
43	P-042	P-042	R-043	R-043
44	R-043	P-043	R-044	R-044
45	P-043	P-043	R-044	R-044
46	R-044	P-044	R-045	R-045
47	P-044	P-044	R-045	R-045
48	R-045	P-045	R-046	R-046
49	P-045	P-045	R-046	R-046
50	R-046	P-046	R-047	R-047
51	P-046	P-046	R-047	

Echoes of Indira as Rajiv takes command of India

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The new Prime Minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, started his first full working day untrammelled by the mourning period following his mother's death by entering the panelled office she used to occupy in the south block of the official buildings on Raisina Hill, and claiming it for his own for the first time.

He ended the day by broadcasting to the nation from there that together he and the people of India "will build for an India that is strong, wise and great - a flame of peace and tolerance". But he did not announce a date for a general election.

In his absence Congress (I), the party his mother led, voted him in unanimously as president of the party.

The meeting in Delhi consisted of the working committee of the party plus the chief ministers, state presidents and legislative leaders of the state assemblies. On a proposal from the so-called working president of the party, Mr Kamlapati Tripathi, they gave him the job his mother first held when her father, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was Prime Minister.

Mr Tripathi has now worked with four generations of the Nehru family as Congress president - Mr Gandhi and his mother, Mr Nehru and his father, Mr Motilal Nehru.

Mr Gandhi arrived at the Congress headquarters an hour later and gave a pep talk to his followers which reminded them very much of his mother's

language. He first pledged to do his best to serve the party, and then attacked the opposition for "playing into the hands of disruptive forces bent upon disintegrating the country".

It was a theme to which he returned again when he made his televised address to the nation. He said that "vested interests both external and internal are inciting and exploiting communal tensions and violence to divide India".

But he promised to preserve the precious legacy of his mother's example, and added that "secularism is the bedrock of our nationhood".

On foreign policy, he declared: "We highly value the wide ranging and time-tested relationship with the Soviet Union," which he said was "based upon mutual cooperation, friendship and vital support when needed".

"With the United States of America," he added carefully, "we have a multifaceted relationship."

Earlier in the day the new police chief of Delhi, Mr S. S. Joshi, told a crowded press conference that an internal inquiry would be held into the behaviour of the police officers and men during the violence that followed Mr Gandhi's death.

● JUDGE APPOINTED: Mr Justice M. P. Thakkar of the Indian Supreme Court has been chosen to head the inquiry into Mrs Gandhi's assassination (AP reports).



King's visitor: President Li Xiannian of China greeted by King Juan Carlos on his first visit to Spain.

Warsaw 14 set up new rights group

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

"We won't be private Sherlock Holmeses," vowed one of the worker-dissidents who yesterday announced the birth of what seems set to be one of the most important human rights groups established since the murder of Father Jerzy Popiełuszko.

The group - known, like its sister groups in Wroclaw and Cracow, as the citizens' committee against force (KOPP) - will monitor police brutality, gather, collate and publicize evidence of human rights abuses and submit the facts to the legal authorities.

The idea, one of the signatories, Mr Janusz Onyszkiewicz, said is to strengthen the confidence of Poles and alert them to their rights. A statement from the founding group

Mugabe clears his Cabinet of last Zazu ministers

From Jan Raath
Harare

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, dismissed the two remaining members of Zazu from his Cabinet yesterday.

He said the Government "cannot have on our Cabinet representatives of an organization dedicated to deliberate policy of violence and baulky".

The two ministers were Mr Cephas Msipa, aged 53, Minister of State responsible for water resources and development and Mr John Nkomo, aged 50, Minister of State in the Deputy Prime Minister's office.

Mr Msipa said he and Mr Nkomo had been summoned to Mr Mugabe's office yesterday morning. Mr Mugabe told them the ruling Zanu (PF) party had decided to sever all relations with Zazu. The Prime Minister then handed them letters advising them formally of the termination of their service.

"I considered the Prime Minister as a friend. I never thought he would take such drastic action without discussing it," Mr Msipa said. Mr Mugabe appeared angry. "There was no smile from him, it was just dry".

Both Mr Msipa and Mr Nkomo have frequently denounced guerrillas, who they also say have no connection with Zazu. "This is the worst day of my life. I feel bitter that I have been associated with dissidents," Mr Msipa said.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zazu leader, in a telephone interview, was less concerned with the sacking of his two ministers than with Mr Mugabe's suggestion that Zazu be declared an "enemy of the people".

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Angola's peace plan

Dos Santos gives way on Cuban pull-out

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

The Angolan President, Mr José Eduardo Dos Santos, has made public details of his Government's new proposals for ending the conflict in southern Angola and neighbouring Namibia and opening the way to the latter's long-delayed independence from South Africa.

Speaking last Sunday in Uige, northern Angola, at celebrations to mark the ninth anniversary of his country's independence from Portugal, President Dos Santos identified four main elements in what he called "a general accord" to settle the problems of the region.

These were: withdrawal of the remaining South African troops from southern Angola; cessation of all forms of support to Unita and dismantling of its bases in Namibia; implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435; a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, which would start when UN peacekeeping forces were in place in Namibia and South African troops there had been reduced to 1,500 men.

The slow-motion South African withdrawal from southern Angola, which began on March 1 under the supervision of a Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) set up by Pretoria and Luanda in mid-February, could be completed very soon.

The other elements in the Angolan settlement package will entail much harder bargaining. Angola has conceded the important principle of linking a Cuban troop withdrawal to the Namibian independence process provided for in Resolution 435, but the proposed timing of the withdrawal is likely to be challenged by Pretoria.

Under 435, a UN-monitored ceasefire would be declared in Namibia between South African forces and Swapo (South West Africa People's Organization) guerrillas, and within 12 weeks South African troops in the territory, currently estimated at 40,000 or more, would be reduced to 1,500. Elections would then be held to a constituent assembly for an independent Namibia.

The South African Government, which is expected to draw up its response to the Angolan proposals at its weekly Cabinet meeting today, is likely to start by pressing for the reverse of what President Dos Santos had proposed - that all or most of the Cuban troops, estimated at 25,000 or more, should be out of Angola by the time the South African force level in Namibia reaches 1,500.

Breakers of boycott die in fire

From Our Own
Correspondent
Johannesburg

Five people were killed early yesterday, when their backyard shack in the African township of Daveyton, on the East Rand, about 20 miles east of Johannesburg, was set on fire deliberately with petrol.

It is believed the five - a man, his wife, a child and two other men - may have died because they refused to take part in a two-day stayaway from work in Transvaal province last week organized by trade unions, students and radical anti-apartheid groups.

The boycott, the biggest of its kind in many years, was called in support of various political, economic and educational grievances in the African community. There has been considerable tension between those who observed the strike and those who did not.

More than 30 people have died in violence that erupted during the boycott and immediately afterwards. Last Saturday, a local councillor in the Katlehong township, south-east of Johannesburg, was shot dead by as yet unidentified assassins.

It is not yet clear whether the man, named as Malacha "Lucky", was the victim of an armed robbery, or of a political killing. Township councillors, who are widely regarded as government collaborators, have often been the target of attacks.

● The two-day strike in Transvaal last week was called by both the Federation of South Africa Trade Unions and the Council of South African Unions not just by the latter, as stated on November 7.

Third World blamed for mounting water crisis

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

About 25,000 people die around the world every day either because of a water shortage or because they have drunk polluted water, an Indian Government adviser told an international gathering of environmentalists here yesterday.

This was due to resource utilization patterns in developing countries which destroyed water resources especially over the past decade, Mr N. D. Jayal of India's Planning Commission, said. Four out of five deaths of children in the Third World countries are now from water-borne diseases.

The figures were given by Mr Jayal to the 700 scientists, ecologists and officials now attending the general assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

In East Asia the disruption of the hydrological cycle had become the most serious factor in the region's ecological crisis, Mr Jayal said.

Women win top French book prizes with novels that recapture youth

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Hiroshima Mon Amour, and
India Song.

Two women, Marguerite Duras and Annie Ernaux, have carried off a couple of France's top literary prizes, the Goncourt and Renaudot, with autobiographical novels about their youth.

The cherished Goncourt, which is itself worth less than £5 but which brings with it the virtual certainty of turning the book into a best-seller, was awarded to Mme Duras, one of France's best known living writers, for her most recent novel, *L'amant*.

It tells the tale of her scandalous love affair with a rich Chinese when she was a 15-year-old living in Indo-China between the world wars. Mme Duras, aged 70 and the author of some 20 novels, has also written plays and film scripts, including those for



Mme Duras: Story of a scandalous love-affair

the Anjou d'aujourd'hui prize for her irreverent biography of President Mitterrand, *La noir et le rouge*, subtitled *The history of an Ambition*.

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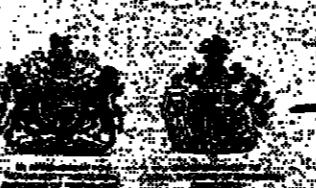
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OUTDOOR FASHION

Forecast for winter is warm



Weekend weather report: changeable, mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain in some areas, wind moderate to fresh. Fashion forecast: a warmer, bright front moving in bringing tough, protective clothing all over the British Isles.

The outlook for outdoor clothes has never been better. Thickly padded jackets, quilted trousers and chunky high-neck sweaters make warm and comfortable weekend dressing. The gap left by summer's sporty leisure clothes has been filled by practical activity wear, for hiking across windswept hillsides, walking the dog or flying a kite. All the garments from tops to trousers are cut big and loose for movement and a sense of freedom. And this is a fashion story for the whole family.

Children's fashion is now sharp and crisp, with no half measures in styling. Colours are

surprisingly bold poster-paint brights, even for the very young. Military-style designs - bomber jackets, fatigue trousers, rammer jackets, boilersuits and heavy-knit sweaters - make the clothes hard-wearing as well as fun.

Dressing for the great outdoors is inspired by northern landscapes. From the polar north come square-cut, scoop-style Icelandic sweaters, and there are Nordic influences, too, in the down-soft, wadded coat and the quilted short blouse jacket. The wide open spaces of husky North America bring in lumberjack shirts, fur-trimmed gilets and boots and rough distressed denim trousers.

Some of the pioneer work in tough dressing was done by the cold weather countries: the sturdy workwear of the Danish menswear label "Matinique" inspired ranges that sell worldwide.

Fabrics for the family outing are as varied as the weather. Cotton is now a hardy winter-time material, layered, brushed and fleeced to keep temperatures near normal and humidity low when you are facing the elements. Heavy duty canvas has moved on from street-style workwear to everyday casual



The Italian knitwear group Benetton, have played a strong part in bringing colour into casual wear. They have also injected life and the spirit of youth into children's clothes, bringing the duffel coat out of the school cloakroom and making roomy jackets for winter in their dazzling mix of colours for fine flannels and wools. Young explorers from two to fifteen years can be kitted out in Levi's Youthwear which features sludgy camouflage colours that won't show the dirt.

Details carry an important message for weekend wardrobes. Double stitching, broad multi-fastenings, buckles, wide belts, pockets, flaps, zips and hoods have transformed functional clothing. They have also raised the prices. The avalanche of high street cotton and canvas jackets in the shops start at £30, but £100 is nearer the mark for a substantial style - often more expensive than a wool coat. This puts children's outerwear in the £40-plus price range, rising to a £70 high for teenagers.

Accessories come cheaper and they are the heavyweight winter warmers. Thick fisherman's socks pull on over richly textured woolly tights, worn with crepe-soled mountaineering-style boots, warmly fur-lined.

If we are set for a long hard winter, these are cold cures that the family can start taking now.

Christine Painell

• Suzy Menkes is away.

LEFT: Girl, far left, red wool jacket £41.30, hat, gloves, 0-12 Benetton. Picture knit sweater £26.99, cotton tabques £26.99, Mothercare. Red leather boots £25.99, Dolce shop. Boy, centre, moss green/grey canvas and ciré jacket £35.00; padded ciré trousers £25-£34. 2-18 years, by New Man from Bop, Duke Street W1; Harrods: Young Addition, Blackpool. Gloves, Meenys. Hat, 0-12 Benetton. Adult, right, khaki padded cotton jacket, cord collar, £24, matching trousers £25 by Ally Capellino from Harrods. Nylon, Knightsbridge SW1; Caroline Baillie-Almeida, Guernsey sweater £210 from Silk, Tunbridge Wells. Calico shirt, French Connection. Rag skirt, Pacific, New Bond Street W1. Gloves and socks, Miss Selfridge. Brogues £29, Rider, 201 Sloane Street SW1, and branches.

FAR LEFT: Girl's winter white padded ciré jacket, fur collar by Klimager's, £245-£255, 1-18 years, from Harvey Nichols. Knightsbridge SW1; Fred Flintstone, Harrods, Knightsbridge NW3. Quilted skirt with rib trim £28; matting jacket £19.75, from Harrods, Knightsbridge SW1. Baseball boots, and socks, Meenys, 241 King's Road SW3, and branches. Scarf and gloves from 0-12 Benetton. Ridged rubber belt by New Man.

Adult's: Cotton fleeca sweater £37 by WilliWear from Way In Harrods.

Midas branches: Sarah Coggles, York. Waffle cotton dungarees £49.95, Pacific, 143 New Bond Street W1; Down to Earth, Brighton and Hove. Khaki canvas and ciré coat by In-Wear £143.75 from Harrods, Knightsbridge SW1. Socks and mitts Miss Selfridge. Climbing boots £25 Rider.

BELOW LEFT: Girl, right, tan' canvas jacket, fur collar, £47.50, 8-18 years, cowboy belt and scarf, all from Meenys, 241 King's Road SW3 and branches. Red cord skirt £19.50-£22.50 by Klimager from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1. Checked shirt £16-£25 by New Man from Bop, Duke Street W1; Young Addition, Blackpool. Adult, left, lumberjack check shirt £20.50 by French Connection from Connections, James Street WC2, Guildford, Manchester, Harrogate, Edinburgh. Navy cotton, fur-lined gilet £28 by Viv Purcell from Lillywhites, Piccadilly SW1; Diagonal, Guildford; Ambers, Chichester. Brown denim trousers £28.95; wool scarf £15.95, Miss Selfridge. Leather gloves by Stephen Marks £25 from Harvey Nichols. Leather/suede boots £40, Berdis, South Molton Street W1.

BELOW RIGHT: Girl, far left, angora sweater £12.60, trackuit trousers £13.70, 0-12 Benetton. Trainers and gloves, Meenys. Rucksack £5.99 by Biba Bag Company. Boy, right, red wool duffel coat £25.90, 0-12 Benetton. Blue cord trousers £17.50, Meenys, King's Road SW3.

Adult, centre, tweed wool cardigan £21, scarf £24 by Unanyme from Simpson, Piccadilly, W1; Fine Attire, Birmingham. Cropped cord trousers £48 by Mi-Ko from Michiko, 7 Dering Street, W1. Argyl socks from Grable, Conduit Street, W1. Buckled boots £32, Rider.

Photographs by IAIN MCKELL

Hair by Gary at Trevor Anthony

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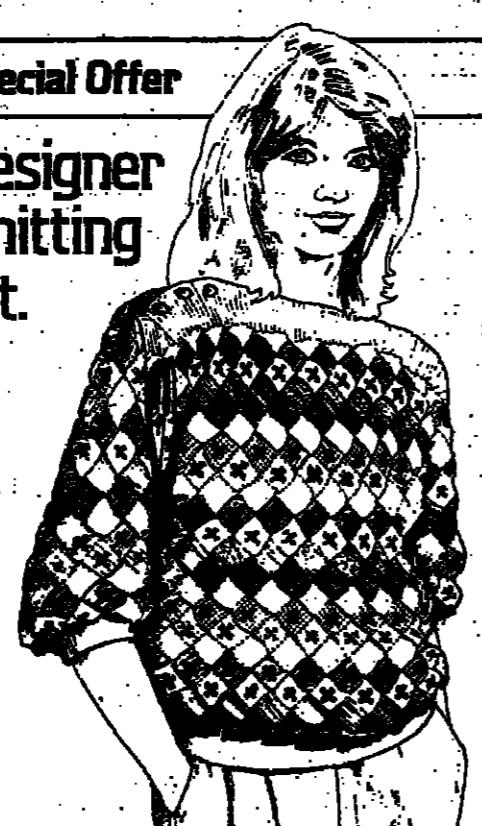
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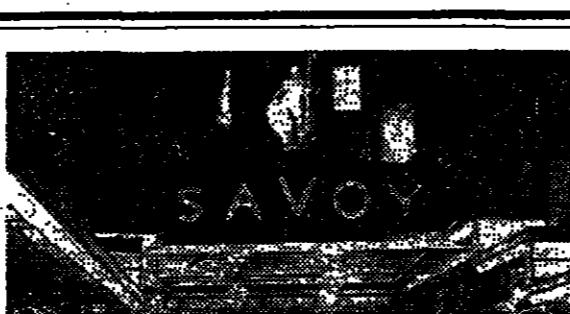
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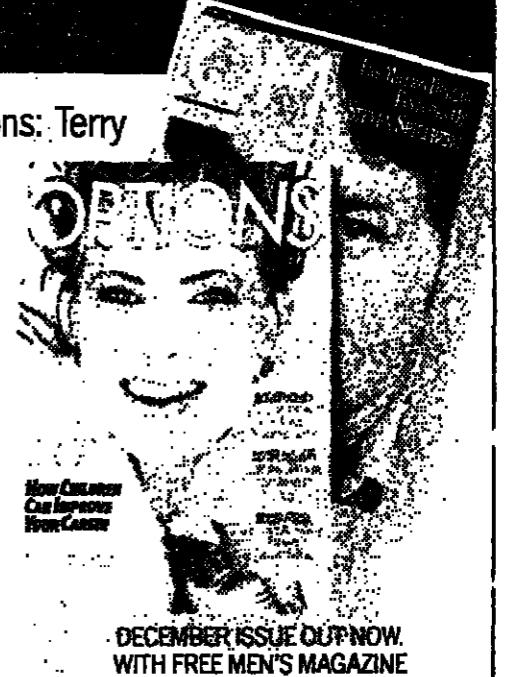
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Ladies and Gentlemen, here are December's Options.

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SPECTRUM

The race between Russia and America to develop advanced space weapons – including deadly lasers that can destroy enemy missiles, communication networks and spy satellites – may soon be unstoppable. In his final article, Thomas Karas looks at their progress

When science fiction becomes fact

The United States Air Force's anti-satellite weapon (ASAT) probably reaches a speed of about two miles per second, or 7,200 miles an hour. A Russian Molniya-orbit satellite reaches more than 23,300 miles an hour. But the US weapon does not have to match these speeds because it simply cruises into the path of the target satellite which destroys itself by crashing into the American ASAT.

This weapon goes by the unassuming name of PMALS – the Prototype Miniature Air-Launched System. The PMALS payload, the computerized kamikaze that rams into the target satellite, is a little gem of technical ingenuity called the Miniature Homing Intercept Vehicle (MHIV): a cylinder measuring about 12 by 13 inches.

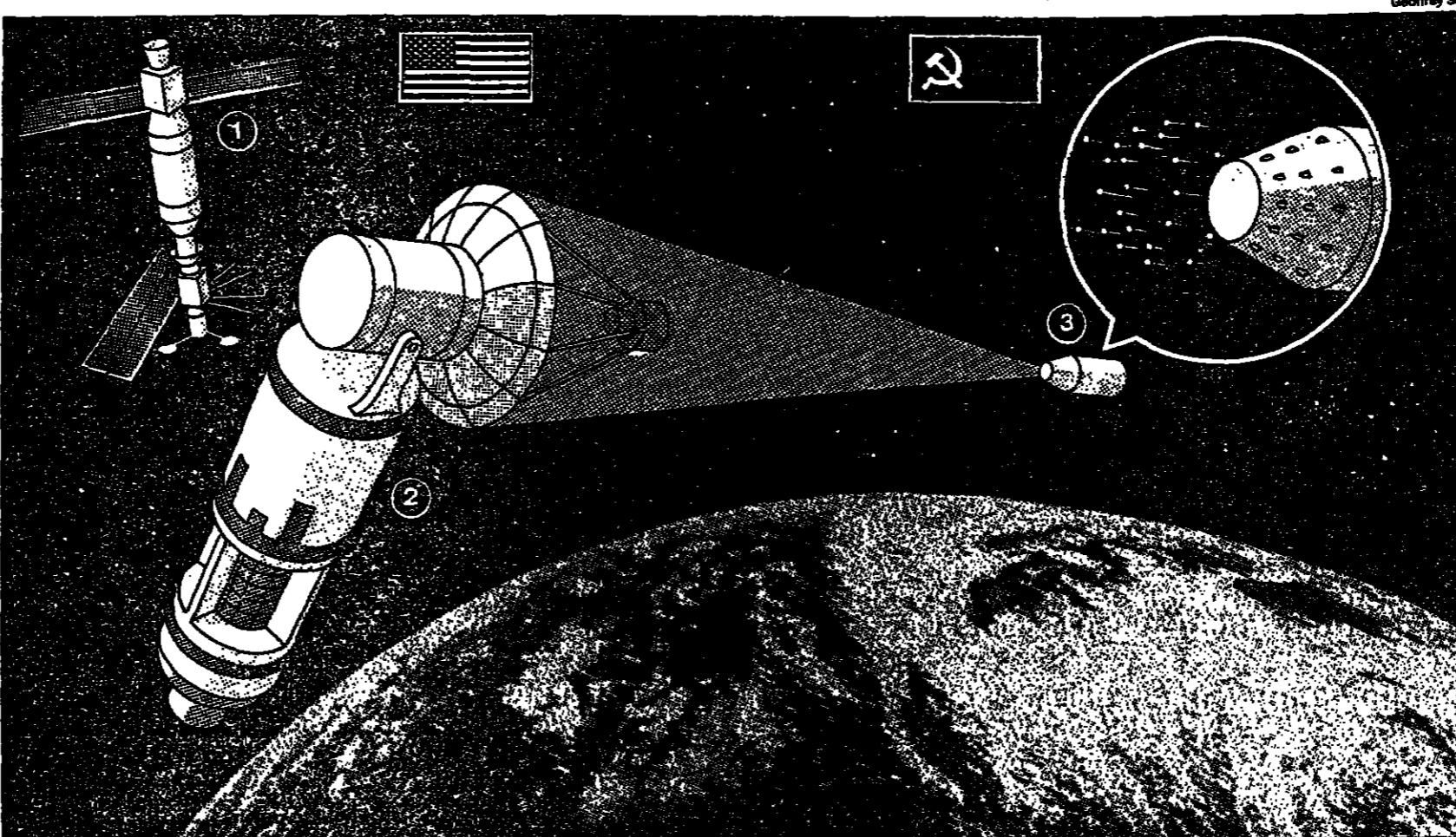
Looking out from the centre of the cylinder are eight small telescopes. Their job is to gather infra-red light from the target satellite and focus it on an electronic sensor in the focal plane. When the satellite is free of its carrier rocket, it is already on a near collision course with the target satellite. To ram the target it manoeuvres from side to side or up and down according to the direction of the target registered by the sensors.

The power comes from 56 small rocket tubes forming the outer shell of the cylinder. Steering the miniature vehicle into the exact path of a dim object approaching at 10,000 miles an hour sounds difficult enough, but there's more. When the MHIV leaves the carrier rocket, not only is it travelling at enormous velocity, but it is spinning 20 times a second. The spin is necessary to stabilize the vehicle and keep its telescopes pointed in the right general direction. What's more, each of the 56 solid-fuelled rockets fires only once; that means that the timing of the manoeuvring bursts has to correlate not only with the calculated position of the target, but also with the exact position of the rocket tubes as the vehicle spins.

With the prospect of space wars on the horizon, the US Air Force has been toiling up the SPADATS to gather better data faster. For example, the Electronic Systems Division has set up a "Pacific barrier" of radar stations to fill a gap that the Hawaiian and Aleutian Islands stations miss.

One of the radar sets used to be based in Thailand, then went into storage in the Philippines, and now is up and working there. A new system went to Guam. And at the Kwajalein missile test range in the Marshall Islands, the US converted a radar that used to track incoming test missile war-heads into a full-time satellite watcher.

Another new tracking system uses telescopes rather than radar. For many years the US has maintained a globe-girdling belt of optical trackers called Baker-Nunn cameras, like astronomer's telescopes. On a clear night a satellite the size of



Star wars: military experts believe that the weapon of the future will be the space-based laser station. In this US Defense Department conception, satellite (1) is protected by satellite (2) which uses a mirror to deflect a laser attack from enemy satellite (3) seen in close-up

a basketball will show up at 20,000 miles. Every night the cameras devour hundreds of feet of film, but an hour and a half can pass between the time the picture was taken and the processing and analysis of the film. But now several subcontractors are supplying a new system that works a hundred times faster. Instead of registering on film, the pictures go through a television camera.

Using the cameras and computers, station operators can almost immediately spot the satellites, determine their orbital characteristics, and compare the information with previous observations. The first station opened up for business at the White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, in 1981. Four more are planned: one in Korea, one in Hawaii, and two at unannounced sites in the eastern Atlantic and the Middle East.

The Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) has been working with the US Air Force to develop an even more advanced system. The new sensor, code-named TEAL AMBER, would like its space-based cousins, "stare" at the target instead of scanning it, and detect even fainter objects than the television system.

The space watchers want to know not only what the Soviet satellites' orbits are, but what the satellites themselves look like.

The computers of SPADOC, inside Cheyenne Mountain, are already keeping track of the 4,500 or so artificial satellites, American and Russian. But as SPADOC moves into the "warfighting" mode, and as its new global network of sensors gathers more timely information, it is going to need better and faster computer programs and display consoles.

Defence officials are ambiguous about whether the SPADOC and the ASAT weapons under its control are supposed to be more for defence or for attack. The usual justification

for the US anti-satellite programme is the existence of an "operational" Soviet interceptor satellite. The idea is that if the US can threaten to retaliate against them in kind, the Soviets will be less likely to use their weapon.

For example, if you can build a mirror strong enough to aim at the laser beam in the first place, you should be able to build one strong enough to fend off an enemy beam. A defensive mirror even of low quality might protect the satellite; a higher-quality one might even reflect the beam back on the enemy weapon. Scientists are also developing "ablative" paints and structural materials that can erode away under a laser beam, leaving the equipment under the skin unharmed.

There are uncertainties about how effective lasers could be against satellites. But among the tasks imagined for space laser weapons – destroying ballistic missiles, destroying bombers, or destroying satellites, the anti-satellite task would be the easiest. Defence officials have said that if they were to deploy a laser weapon in the next few years, attacking satellites would be the most they could expect to do with it. And they judge that if that's all you can do with it, it's not worth doing.

A better candidate for an anti-satellite laser platform might be a high-flying aircraft. The US Air Force has already put a modest laser test weapon on a C-135 (military version of the Boeing 707) "test bed," but it has had only partial success in shooting down even close-in target missiles.

Laser weapons of various kinds are now receiving greater attention under President Reagan's strategic defence initiative as possible anti-ballistic missile weapons. In so far as the United States or the Soviet Union wants to develop these weapons, an arms control agreement between the superpowers on anti-satellite weapons seems unlikely, since an anti-missile weapon will be an excellent anti-satellite weapon.

On the other hand, advanced anti-satellite weapon development will begin to undermine the existing ABM treaty of 1972, since tests of anti-satellite weapons will be increasingly difficult to distinguish from anti-missile weapon tests. An arms race in space may soon be unstoppable.

© Thomas Karas

Extracted from *The New High Ground: strategies and weapons of space age war*, published this week by new English Library £9.95.

Every once in a while an intelligence leak appears to indicate that the Soviets are developing a space-based laser weapon for anti-satellite purposes. A laser in space has the advantage that there is no atmosphere to distort and dissipate the power of its beam. A high-energy laser in space might actually burn or punch a hole in a satellite, not just damage its sensors.

Lasers in space for anti-satellite purposes might not necessarily be the ultimate anti-satellite weapon. One possibility is that both sides would put such weapons up, setting the stage for a laser duel of uncertain outcome. Short of that sort of star war, though, the satellite defence planners have less dramatic means available for countering the laser threat.

For example, if you can build a mirror strong enough to aim at the laser beam in the first place, you should be able to build one strong enough to fend off an enemy beam. A defensive mirror even of low quality might protect the satellite; a higher-quality one might even reflect the beam back on the enemy weapon. Scientists are also developing "ablative" paints and structural materials that can erode away under a laser beam, leaving the equipment under the skin unharmed.

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A gricer's view of Victorian airports

moreover... Miles Kington

I have no evidence for saying so, but I would imagine that the British provide the most fanatical train-fanciers in the world. There is even a special word to describe that particular fanatic – a "gricer" – and if anyone knows the derivation, please let me know.

I suffer from the disease in a mild sort of way. At least, when I arrive in a major city I don't know, I tend to go and have a look at the station before the cathedral. So when a huge exhibition arrived from Paris, called "The Age of Railway Stations", and was lodged temporarily in the Victoria & Albert Museum several years ago, I found myself drifting down there and buying a platform ticket.

It was only then I realized that train-fancying takes different forms in different countries. This being a French exhibition, and the French being lovers of abstract theories and principles behind things, imaginary or not, the exhibition was geared totally to the idea of the station as a symbol of human behaviour. There were sections with names vaguely like "The Station as a Political Gathering Point", "The Station as Interface between Town and Country", and "Stations: A Mass Meeting Point for a Mass Age".

What there wasn't was engines, or steam, or the smell of axle grease, only ideas, and to this day I can remember the faces of my British fellow train nuts, wandering round blankly and thinking to themselves: "Where the hell are the chuff-chuffs?"

This all came back to me the other day when I received a lovely new book called *Great Railway Stations of Europe*.

(Thames & Hudson, £16), full of glam photos of everywhere from Finland to Seville.

Yet here again there was something wrong. The introductory text depicted stations as places where people teemed together, jostled in queues, had meals, lost their luggage, roamed the platforms and collected train numbers. But the photographs were quite different – they showed the shapes of railway stations and excluded people almost entirely. It was as if the photographers had purposely got up before breakfast to take pictures before the passengers arrived.

The mystery was quickly explained. The text was by an Englishman, the photos by a German. Germans are notoriously tidy-minded and Manfred Hamm obviously felt that people would rather mess up his portraits. If the English see people as grimy humanity, and the French see them as abstract symbols, the Germans would sometimes rather not see them at all.

Luckily, Marcus Binney's text redressed the balance. He had rifled through any amount of ancient train guides and come up with a lot of stuff about human railway traffic new to me. For instance, it is often casually said that railway termini were the airports of the nineteenth century, but I had no idea that Victorian travellers were urged to turn up early at stations to clear customs. Or that they were penned into different class waiting rooms and ushered on to the train separately. Or that they were

charged for excess luggage. One of the best books uncared by Binney is *Railway Management at Stations*, a Victorian manual written by E. B. Ivatt, which recommends heartily that stations should be given a good daily wipe-down. Ex-sailors are good for this job because, having been accustomed to wash ships' decks, they take cheerily to such kind of work".

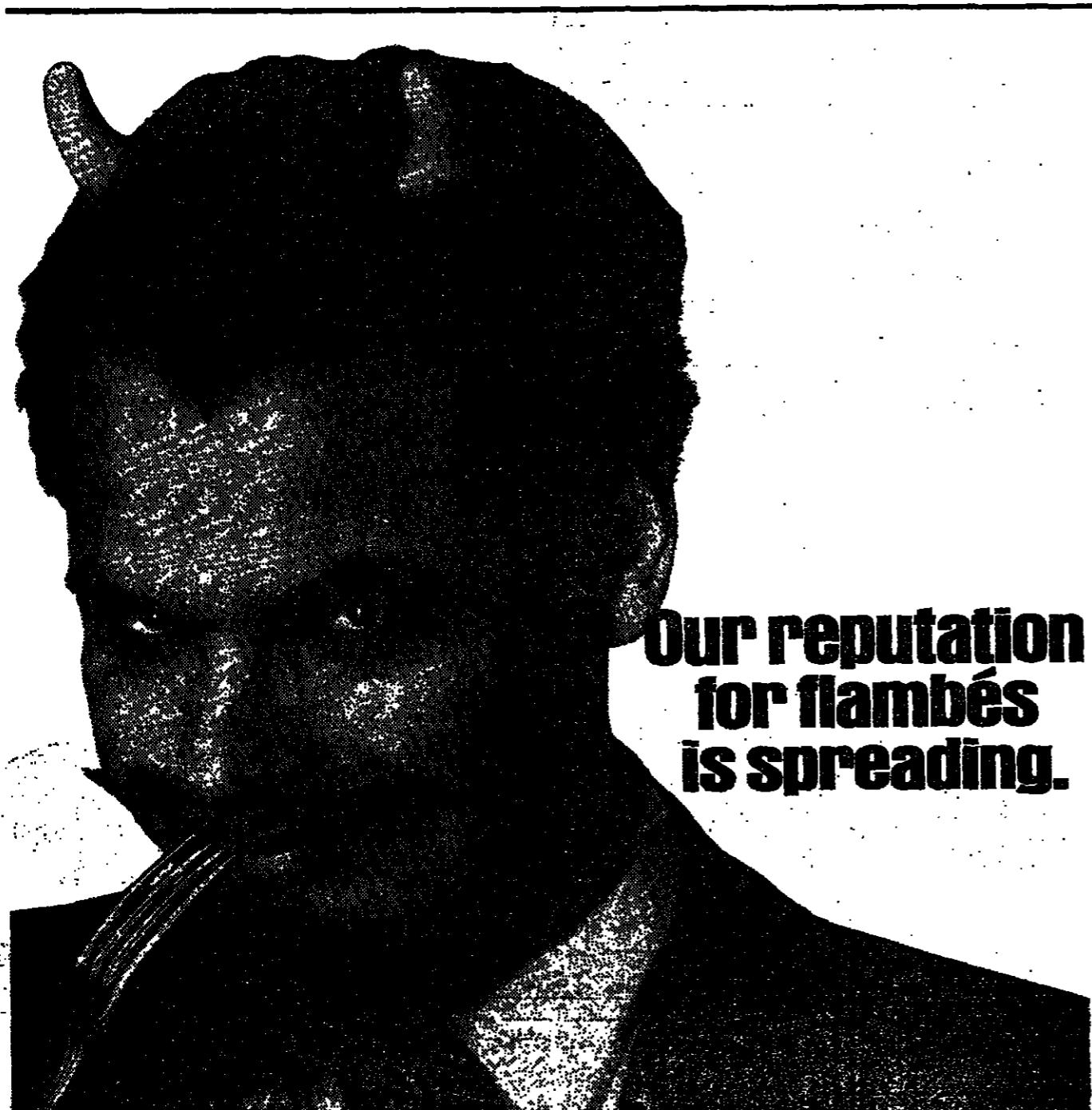
Later, when in Leningrad as an artist, he used to go to the main station and watch trains until the movement "became part of me and I became part of the train".

And who was this poet of the railway station? Rudolf Nureyev.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 494)

ACROSS	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Attitude (4)					
8	Sport (3)					
9	Northern French (7)					
11	Tape again (2,6)					
13	Dry sherry (4)					
15	Music school (13)					
17	Praise (4)					
18	Disturb (8)					
21	Italian vermouth (7)					
22	Deliver (5)					
23	Moved smoothly (4)					
24	Fuss (6)					
DOWN	2	Delest (5)				
3	Spill (3)					
4	Infringement (13)					
5	Skin opening (4)					
6	E African language (7)					
7	School courses (10)					
10	Whirlwind state (7)					
12	Masticate (4)					
14	Eyelid infection (4)					
16	Wasp (5)					
19	Wardie (3)					
20	Feathered creature (3)					
22	Hidden microphone (3)					

SOLUTION TO No 493
ACROSS: 1 Motif 4 Infarct 8 Durum 9 Titanic 10 Cobblers 11 Pool 12 Mastinate 14 Eyelid infection 16 Wasp 17 Whirlwind state 19 Wardie 20 Feathers 21 Calypso 22 Hidden microphone 23 Larvae 24 Lyrebird 25 Vulture 26 Owl 27 Hawk 28 Falcon 29 Eagle 30 Kingfisher 31 Kingbird 32 King vulture 33 Kingfisher 34 Kingbird 35 King vulture 36 Kingfisher 37 Kingbird 38 King vulture 39 Kingfisher 40 Kingbird 41 King vulture 42 Kingfisher 43 Kingbird 44 King vulture 45 Kingfisher 46 Kingbird 47 King vulture 48 Kingfisher 49 Kingbird 50 King vulture 51 Kingfisher 52 Kingbird 53 King vulture 54 Kingfisher 55 Kingbird 56 King vulture 57 Kingfisher 58 Kingbird 59 King vulture 60 Kingfisher 61 Kingbird 62 King vulture 63 Kingfisher 64 Kingbird 65 King vulture 66 Kingfisher 67 Kingbird 68 King vulture 69 Kingfisher 70 Kingbird 71 King vulture 72 Kingfisher 73 Kingbird 74 King vulture 75 Kingfisher 76 Kingbird 77 King vulture 78 Kingfisher 79 Kingbird 80 King vulture 81 Kingfisher 82 Kingbird 83 King vulture 84 Kingfisher 85 Kingbird 86 King vulture 87 Kingfisher 88 Kingbird 89 King vulture 90 Kingfisher 91 Kingbird 92 King vulture 93 Kingfisher 94 Kingbird 95 King vulture 96 Kingfisher 97 Kingbird 98 King vulture 99 Kingfisher 100 Kingbird



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And we've covered everything – even

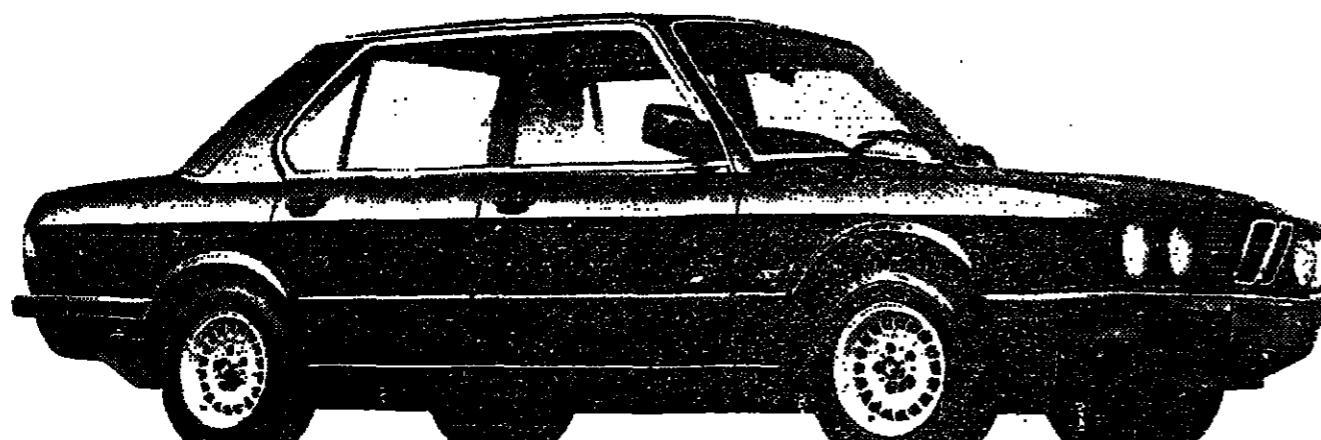
the parking.
We're famous for our flambés.
Just choose your favourite, even if it's not on the menu. And we'll do it for you like it's never been done before.
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Rank Hotels

150 من الأصل

WILL YOU PAY THE PRICE OF A BMW 5 SERIES AND STILL NOT OWN ONE?



THE BMW 518 £8,645.

It's an easy mistake to make.

BMW's reputation for excellence often misleads people into thinking these cars cost more than they do.

The fact is, anyone planning to spend over £8,500 on a four door executive saloon can afford one of the BMW 5 Series range.

There's certainly no shortage of choice: with six different models, and five different engines, you have combinations of luxury and performance to suit almost every need.

So if the crucial difference isn't price, what is it? It's simply that these cars are built with different priorities from mass produced "executive saloons."

Because BMW concentrate on the essentials, not the frills.

If that sounds a little spartan, consider this: four out of five people who own a BMW say they'll buy another.

So before you sentence yourself to thousands of miles of humdrum motoring, ask yourself one question.

Aren't your priorities really the same as BMW's?

IF A CAR COMPROMISES ON ITS ENGINE, WHERE WILL IT STOP?

The heart of a BMW is its engine.

That explains why the least expensive 5 Series, the BMW 518, has an engine that was good enough to be developed into the one that powered last year's Formula 1 World Champion.

And why the next car in the range, the BMW 520i, has an in-line six cylinder engine. Most of its alternatives can do no better than a four, five or V-6 cylinders.

According to the laws of physics, none of these engines can be perfectly balanced.

While BMW's is so well balanced that it's measurably smoother than even a V-8 engine.

WILL YOUR CAR BE BUILT TO THE STANDARDS OF A £25,000 BMW 6 SERIES COUPE?

At BMW there's only one standard, irrespective of the price of the cars. So they all go through a 45 stage paint process.

They all have 150,000 electronic listening tests carried out on every single engine (almost unbelievable, but true).

They all have such rigorous inspection that 29% of the time spent building a BMW is spent inspecting it.

The result? "...Among the most reliable cars ever tested by Motor" was the judgement by the Managing Director of Motor, after 53,000 miles of driving a 5 Series.

WILL YOUR FUEL SAVER BE A LIFE SAVER?

"The never ending search for fuel economy is in danger of spawning a generation of long legged but gutless wonders."

So said The Times, and so say BMW.

Because to increase fuel economy at the price of performance may rob you of the vital power you need in an emergency.

So BMW have developed new solutions.

Like the revolutionary 'eta' engine that powers the £11,895 525e. At 70mph, it's running at a mere 2000 rpm.

With the result that its official fuel consumption figures are lower than the car

claiming the lowest drag coefficient in this class. More importantly, the 525e is 28% faster in the crucial 30-50 mph overtaking time. Proving that a fuel saver can still be a life saver.

"NO CAR HAS EVER GIVEN ME AS MUCH SHEER DRIVING PLEASURE."

Again, a quote from the Managing Director of Motor.

But virtually every review of the BMW 5 Series says the same thing.

Like Drive's verdict on the 520i: "The further and faster you drive it, the more rewarding it proves."

Such opinions are not easily won.

The fact is, BMWs are designed to be actively driven, not passively steered.

Which is why each of the 5 Series has a steering system that feeds back to you exactly what's happening on the road.

And the high performance 528i even has a special suspension that can actually tauten in a corner (like a racing car) and then relax on a stretch (like a limousine).

MORE BRAINS THAN ANYTHING ELSE IN ITS CLASS.

A BMW 5 Series, however, is not mere brawn. BMW have been investing a higher proportion of their turnover in research than any other car company in Europe.

And this shows in the innovations which the 5 Series offers you.

Like the service computer that monitors every mile, adjusting the car's service interval to where and how it's driven. (Making it possible for you to go 17,000 miles between main services.)

Or the check control system (on the 525i and 528i) that automatically monitors seven of the car's key functions (making it unnecessary for you to ever use the dipstick).

Or the anti-lock ABS braking system that's now available on five of the models in our range.

But don't expect to find ideas like these on the car you were thinking of buying.

IF YOU DON'T TRY IT, YOU DON'T DESERVE IT.

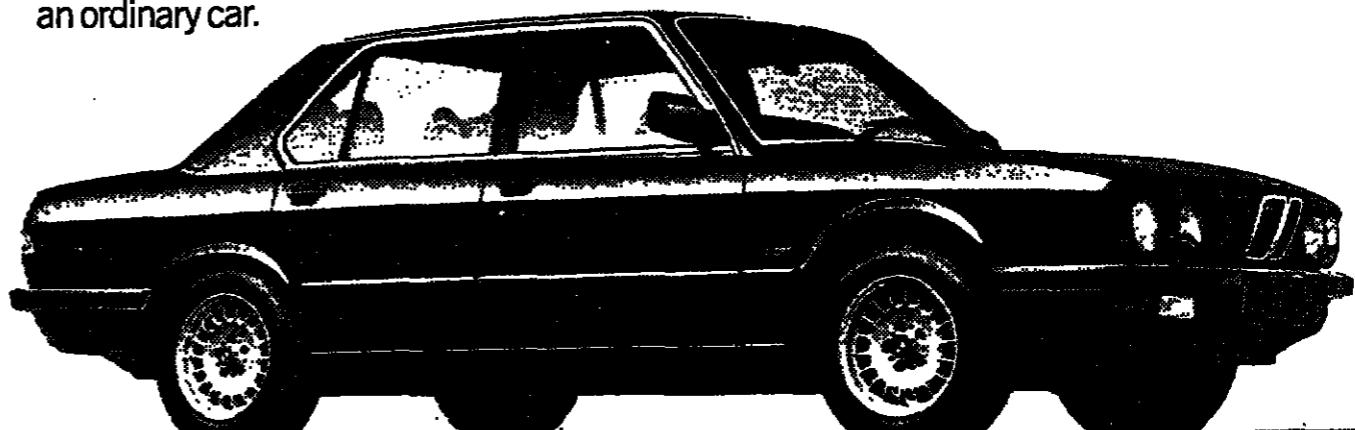
It's a surprising fact that half the people who buy an executive saloon don't try it before they buy it. (You wouldn't after all buy a house without going through the front door?)

And while some cars might be best judged on paper, the BMW 5 Series isn't one of them.

Only when you drive one can you experience that concepts such as "comfort" and "luxury" require more than a superficial list of extras.

Only then will you discover why BMW is called "The Ultimate Driving Machine."

And to think you were just about to buy an ordinary car.



THE BMW 528iSE £17,070.

Please send me details of: £8,645 BMW 518 £10,465 BMW 520i £11,895 BMW 525e £12,545 BMW 525i
£14,035 BMW 528i £17,070 BMW 528iSE

(Mr, Mrs, Miss, etc.) Initial Surname Daytime Tel. No.

Address

(Town/City) (County)

Age if Present Car Year of registration (Postal Code)

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THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE



Council not liable for absence of double white lines

West and Another v Buckinghamshire County Council
Before Mr Justice Caulfield
(Judgment delivered November 8)

The decision of a highway authority not to place double white lines on a road pursuant to its power under section 55(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967, was a matter of policy and discretion giving rise to no duty of care to road users and one which could not be attacked in the courts unless it could be shown that the authority had exercised its discretion negligently.

Mr Justice Caulfield so held in the Queen's Bench Division, dismissing an action by a driver, Robert Alan West, and his employers, Conair Churchill Ltd, for an indemnity from a highway authority, Buckinghamshire County Council, in respect of £160,000 damages and £11,000 costs awarded against the plaintiffs arising out of an accident on the A413 between Whitchurch and Winslow, Buckinghamshire, on the night of March 9, 1979, when the driver, while overtaking, negligently collided with an oncoming vehicle causing the death of the driver of the vehicle, Mr Brian David Dawes.

Mr William Crowther, QC and Mr Nigel Wilkinson, for the plaintiffs; Mr Michael Lever, QC and Mr Nicholas Beddoe, for the highway authority, accepted, in the gradual widening of the road;

responsible for the collision in that in exercise of its statutory power under section 55(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967, it should have painted double white lines on the road prohibiting overtaking, rather than the hazard line which existed at the date of the accident.

Guidelines given to highway authorities in 1960 by the Department of Transport recommended that roads less than 20 feet wide should not carry double white lines.

A survey of the stretch of road in question had been carried out by the highway authority in 1964. That survey showed that, although the road presented a hazard, double white lines were not desirable as the road was less than 20 feet wide.

Since 1964, the highway authority had kept detailed statistics as to the number and exact location of accidents on roads within its area. Until the accident in question only two accidents, neither of them serious, had occurred at that location.

At the present accident the road was measured and found to be over 20 feet wide. The highway authority was informed and a new survey confirmed the width as over 20 feet. Double white lines were then painted on the road.

It was submitted on behalf of the plaintiffs that although the evidence disclosed that there had been no road widening scheme on the stretch of road nevertheless piecemeal repair over the years could result, as the highway authority accepted, in the gradual widening of the road;

Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd and Others v Bloch
Before Lord Justice Dunn, Lord Justice Parker and Sir Denys Buckley
(Judgment delivered November 7)

The filing and prosecution in the United States of an anti-trust complaint against the US companies, in the course of which reference might be made to a contract made in England and to events which might amount to a breach of that contract, but which was principally concerned with violations of US law committed in the US did not infringe an injunction granted in the pursuit of the US of claims in contract or tort against those companies or their English subsidiaries which had been granted on the ground that, so far as those latter claims were concerned, England was the natural forum for the adjudication of the dispute.

The Court of Appeal so held, ordering *inter alia*, the dismissal of two appeals by the plaintiffs, Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd and the Smithkline Beecham Corporation, from Mr Justice Skinner who on June 13, 1984, dismissed their applications for interlocutory injunctions to restrain the defendant, Dr Maurice Bloch, from pursuing in the US an anti-trust claim against the English plaintiffs or their US parent company.

On November 30, 1981, Sir Douglas Frank, QC, sitting as a deputy High Court judge, granted the plaintiffs' injunction preventing Dr Bloch pursuing against them in the US a claim which was based on an alleged breach of a contract.

If his Lordship was wrong about that then in any event no breach of duty had been proved. If there was negligence then it was not such as to entitle the plaintiffs to a contribution in view of the gross negligence of the driver. His Lordship was not satisfied that even if the road had been painted with double white lines the accident would not have taken place.

The action would accordingly be dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: A. E. Wyeth & Co; Barlow Lyde & Gilbert.

made in England, concerning the marketing by the plaintiffs of a drug invented by Dr Bloch.

That injunction had been upheld by the Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Simon) on May 13, 1982 ((1982) 1 WLR 730).

Dr Bloch subsequently initiated in the US an anti-trust claim alleging, apart from any breach of contract, that the plaintiffs, in order to protect and promote the market for one of their own pharmaceutical products, had lied about the properties of their product and about the consequences of its use with regard to the development and marketing of Dr Bloch's pharmaceutical products and had suppressed the development of his products. On January 11, 1984, (*The Times* January 17, 1984) that claim was held by Mr Justice Drake to be prohibited by the original injunction.

Dr Bloch now sought to pursue in the US an amended version of that claim which was purely concerned with the anti-trust allegations and which made no reference to and did not depend on any of his claims for breach of contract.

The plain fact was that in the present claim Dr Bloch was seeking to charge three US companies with breaching an injunction granted in the US. It might be that the action was without foundation. It might be that in pursuing his action Dr Bloch would prove or seek to prove certain

breaches of contract, had clearly infringed that injunction.

The second, amended, claim was, however, a very different document. In the first place, the plaintiffs' English company was not intended to be a party to it at all; it was simply a complaint of anti-US violations of the Sherman Act (15 USC 1) by three US defendants.

Second, it contained no reference to the contract or its breach.

Third, it complained of acts and practices "within the US" and not worldwide.

Finally, the alleged violations predated the contract by some two years.

The plaintiffs had contended that the new claim was more than a "launched" version of the first prohibited claim, and that it could not be pursued by Dr Bloch without his alleging breach of contract. That approach was without substance.

It was clearly possible to allege that the prospective defendants in the US action had suppressed the results of clinical trials without their contractual control being established. It was irrelevant whether the contract did need to be set up; it would be unnecessary to aver or establish its breach of contract.

In any case, the relief claimed would be damages not for the breach of contract but for anti-trust violation.

The plain fact was that in the present claim Dr Bloch was seeking to charge three US companies with breaching an injunction granted in the US. It might be that the action was without foundation. It might be that in pursuing his action Dr Bloch would prove or seek to prove certain

facts which would or might found a claim in contract against the plaintiffs' English company, if he chose to sue them. If so, he would not be in breach of the existing injunction.

To prevent Dr Bloch seeking to pursue such facts would involve an English court at the suit of an English plaintiff restraining an English defendant with whom it had a contract from stating, or causing it to be stated, in any legal proceedings outside England against anyone at all, that he had made the contract and that something had happened which had caused him to breach that contract, even if it was irrelevant in such proceedings to determine whether the event stated did or did not constitute such a breach.

Lord Justice Dunn knew of no authority which suggested that any such injunction could, much less should, be granted. It plainly should not be.

The jurisdiction by injunction in personam to prevent proceedings being launched or continued in a foreign court had to be exercised only with great caution; the more so when the proceedings which were to be stopped were proceedings which could only be brought in the foreign court: see *British Airways Board v Lake Airways Ltd* (*The Times*, July 20, 1984) (1984) 1 WLR 413.

Whether the party moving the English court was not even a party or intended party to the foreign proceedings or where the injunction sought would prevent the defendant not merely from launching or pursuing an action in the foreign court but from giving, as a witness, evidence of a fact which would or might constitute a breach of contract in the English proceedings for which the defendant did not desire to sue, it was very doubtful that such injunctive relief would ever be granted.

It was not impossible for circumstances to exist in which, having regard to the principles laid down by the House of Lords in *Lake*, an earlier case, an injunction restraining such proceedings or the giving of such evidence would be permissible. But his Lordship was entirely satisfied that the present litigation was not such a case, and the plaintiffs' appeal should accordingly be dismissed.

Lord Justice Dunn delivered a concurring judgment and Sir Denys Buckley agreed.

Solicitors: Woodham Smith, Samuels & Green.

Ground for changing maintenance order

Vasey v Vasey

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Dillon
(Judgment delivered November 7)

The failure of justices to take into account all relevant factors when refusing to make a maintenance order for a wife on the ground of non-maintenance, was a ground for interfering with the order.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by Mrs Joan Mary Vasey from the dismissal of her appeal by the Divisional Court of the Family Division. She had appealed from the refusal of the Bishop Auckland Justices to make a maintenance order in her favour against her husband, Patrick Anthony Vasey.

Mr Stuart Lightwing for the wife.

Lord Justice Dunn said that the justices granted custody of the child of the family to the wife with access to the husband, ordered the husband to pay the wife £15 a week for the benefit of the child and refused to make any order for maintenance for the wife, on the ground that she had deserted the husband and that her desertion was gross and obvious conduct relevant to an order for financial provision.

The appeal to the Divisional Court was limited to the justices' refusal to make the maintenance order in favour of the wife.

The Divisional Court dismissed the appeal on the ground that they were precluded by the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Robinson v Robinson* ((1983) Fam 43) from interfering with the justices' ruling although both Sir John Arnold, President, and Mr Justice Wood said that they would, if sitting at first instance, have awarded the wife some maintenance, but not as much as she would receive if she had not been guilty of gross and obvious conduct.

In the present case Mr Lightwing said that the justices failed to take into account matters which they were required to take into account by reason of the provisions of section 3 of the Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Act 1978; that accordingly they failed to carry out the balancing exercise required by that section, and so by reason of *D v M (Minor Custody Appeal)* ((1983) Fam 33), an appellate court was free to carry out the balancing exercise since there was sufficient evidence to enable it to do so.

Section 3 required the court, in considering an application for financial provision under section 2 of the Act, to have regard to seven specific matters six of which were similar to those in section 25(1) of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.

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VANESSA'S DIARY

Tues Julian down with first cold of Winter. Gave it to me, of course. So couldn't go to Fortnum's to order Christmas Hampers.

Sent for their mouthwatering Christmas Catalogue (£1 post free), and discovered Fortnum's have made it child's play to shop without moving from my own fireside.

Luckily made a list before Julian got hold of it. He's been glued to it for hours - says it's far better than any doctor's prescription, and his appetite is improving all the time.

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THE ARTS

Galleries

Major painting discovery of the Deco sensibility

Glyn Philpot
National Portrait
Gallery

John Tunnard
Gillian Jason

Norman Jones
Highgate Gallery

William Turner of
Oxford
Bankside

In all the arts we tend, comfortingly, to assume that by and large the system works, that, though recognition may sometimes be late in coming, no major artist is finally left out in the cold or forgotten. But we should not rely too readily on this: for a rediscovery to have any effect, space has to be made available, money spent, and some kind of showing put on. And then the public may not respond to an unknown name. It is therefore a very bold stroke for the National Portrait Gallery, for their major autumn and winter show (until February 10), to feature, and so lavishly, an unknown quantity like Glyn Philpot, an artist in need of rediscovery if there ever was one.

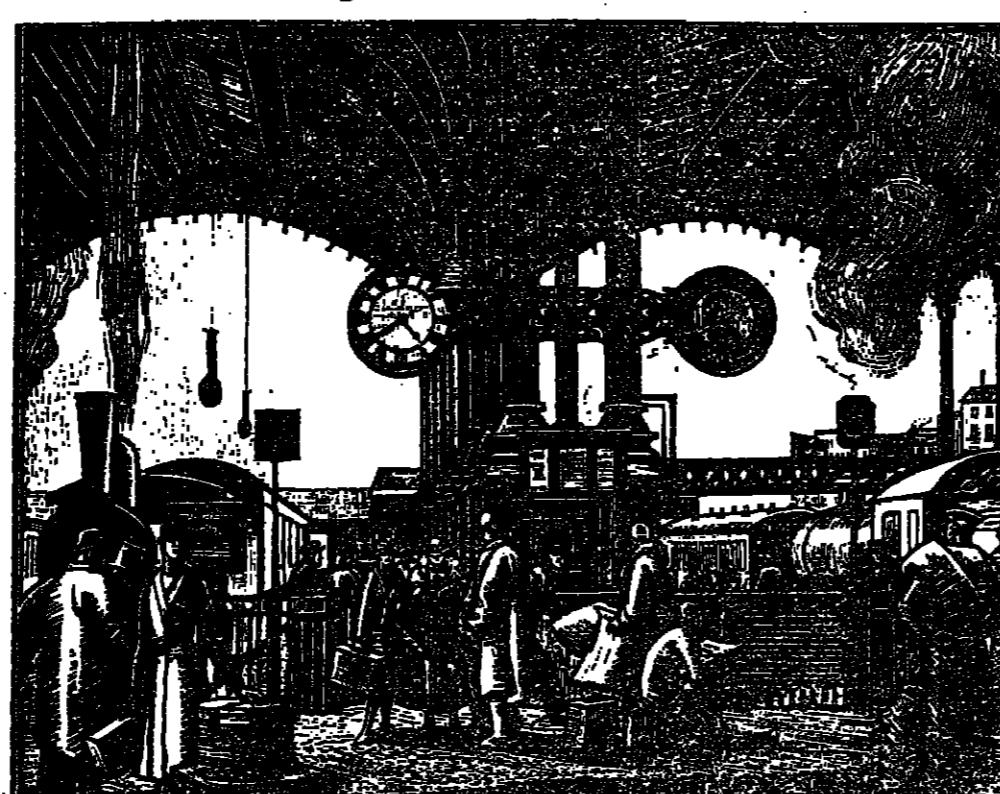
Who on earth was Glyn Philpot? It is highly unlikely that one in a hundred of even regular visitors to the NPG (or the Tate for that matter) will so much as know the name. He was born in 1884, of much the same generation as Augustus John, but his formation and the measure of fame that he quite early achieved were almost entirely academic. He was a friend and protégé of Ricketts (the and his lifelong companion Vivian Forbes took over the old Shannon-and-Ricketts' studio when the older couple moved to the country), and began by producing elaborately decadent-looking drawings and precious, privately printed booklets in close imitation of Ricketts. But he first impressed the public

with exotic subject-pictures like *La Zarzosa* (1910-11), which signals its presence dramatically all through the long gallery by which you approach the show: with its bold chiaroscuro, its confident setting of brilliant colour against a dark background, it clearly indicates a fashionable turn-of-the-century interest in Velazquez. He also painted portraits in a quieter version of the Sargent manner, and soon built up a rich, conservative clientele.

Though they grow on you, some of the portraits in this first part of the show only narrowly avoid dullness. Is this one might wonder, a serious candidate for major revaluation? A stunningly skilful draughtsman, it is true, with when he lets himself go, an interesting taste in curious allegorical subjects and a distinctively sensuous appreciation of male beauty, black and white, but... Then, halfway through the show, very precisely in 1931, you go round a corner, and the scene is totally, dazzlingly transformed.

For at that point Philpot's bubbling dissatisfaction with his respectable academic career boiled over, he went abroad, turned his back on his previous public and the kind of success they assured, and "went modern". His sincerity was doubted, his old patrons fell away (though he had some new, more progressive patrons such as the Melchettis and Sir Philip Sassoon), the public did not know what to make of him, and he even had one of his major paintings turned down by the Academy. In what is perhaps one of the most striking artistic examples of the male memoirs, he became a new man, and remained so until his death in 1937.

It is because of these paintings from the last, fertile years that Philpot was deliberately expunged from the public consciousness; and it is by them now that he stands or falls. What in fact we discover - of all the weird things to discover within the staid confines of the National Portrait Gallery - is a major painter of the Deco sensibility. I am tempted to say, the major painter. Deco as a movement of taste, was not enormously distinguished for its



Norman Jones's romantic response to Liverpool Street Station (1927)

easel painting, and Philpot's only serious rival for the crown would seem to be Tamara de Lempicka.

Some of these later paintings, like the portrait of *M. Julian Zaire* (*Tom Whiskey*), make expressive play with the world of cocktails and chrome. But there is something deeper here than the mere props of Thirties sophistication. The exquisite pale colouring, so difficult to capture in reproduction, of such works as the 1934 portrait of *Vivian Forbes*, the uncluttered and elegant *André Egervary* from 1937, the casually dramatic *Man with a Gun* (a signally beautiful young Norwegian friend), the magical and mysterious *Acrobats Waiting to Rehearse*, or the several pictures, dressed and undressed, of Philpot's Jamaican manservant Henry Thomas, indicate a sensibility totally in tune with its time, producing something intensely period but not in the least dated. If there is any

justice, the show should cause a sensation, and put the unclassifiable Philpot firmly in his proper place as one of the major figures of Thirties art.

I am not sure that John Tunnard can really be described as a major figure of anything, except possibly that no-man's-land of Fiftyishness bounded on the one side by the Festival of Britain and on the other by the advent of Pop Art in the early Sixties. But, as the timely exhibition at the Gillian Jason Gallery in Camden Town until December 21 shows, he was always a distinctive figure, working away from the early Thirties until his death in 1971 at the evolution of his own curious style, somewhere between surrealist and abstract. He was trained and first worked as a commercial artist, and did not take up painting full-time until he was 30. But what continued to turn him on as a painter, evidently, was the idea of sleek, streamlined abstraction

associated with the International Style in textile and furniture design. Hence the Fifties overtones, even distinctly pre-Fifties, as in *Moral* (1946), which appears to feature a Tangy-like abstraction dancing in front of a great television set in the sky. He had a vivid (sometimes lurid) sense of colour, a great sensitivity to the texture of paint, and a quite personal repertoire of motifs which render his work immediately recognizable. The Royal Academy tribute in 1977 was probably too early, since this particular combination of qualities was then in the absolute doldrums of taste, but now should be the ideal time to take another look.

Norman Jones is perhaps even less remembered than Tunnard, except for a few of his wood-engravings which have turned up recently in miscellany exhibitions. The show of his work at the Highgate Gallery, 26 Highgate High Street, until

Saturday indicates that he had other strings to his bow. He was a highly accomplished topographical draughtsman, in an established English tradition, and a particular master of the black-and-white aquatint. Small, conservative pleasures, maybe, but his long and productive life (he died in 1980 at the age of 88) enabled him to develop to a fine point his very special response to the spirit of place, and it is notable that, unlike many of his generation, he was not confined to an idyllic never-never-land. From *A Window, Fécamp* of 1948, like the 1927 wood-engraving of *Liverpool Street Station*, shows that he could respond to at least railways and rolling-stock with as much romantic enthusiasm as to deserted seashore or snow-shrouded countryside.

If William Turner of Oxford is relatively unknown, that presumably can be blamed on the unfortunate coincidence of name with his far greater contemporary J. M. W. The show of his work at the Bankside Gallery until December 2 is described, no doubt correctly, as "the first definitive exhibition", and it is interesting to see what exactly it defines. This Turner spans in his lifetime (1789-1862) a range of tastes from the Romantic sublime to the Mid-Victorian ornate, and seems, disconcertingly, to be able to work for all tastes more or less simultaneously: his splendid *Stonehenge*, which might almost be a Cotman in 1846 only three years away from the finnicky, over-detailed image of *Cherwell Water-Lilies*. His most characteristic register, however, is a brand of quiet rustic observation, sometimes, like *Glebe Corn*, in oils but more usually in watercolour, which is delicately poised between the arcadian and the down-to-earth. Usually there are human figures near the foreground, hardly ever facing the observer but looking with him, back into the landscape depicted. This gives the pictures a curiously remote, retrospective air - a small quality, but at least all the lesser Turner's own.

John Russell Taylor

London concert

From one bar to the next...

CLS/Hickox
Festival Hall

This was a Mozart concert that ran the gamut of the emotions from A to B.

I am all in favour of popular programmes, especially when they include four unquestionable masterpieces. But there must be something which makes it worthwhile braving the hurly-burly of the Festival Hall, craft market and swashbuckling deep peace of an armchair, the hi-fi, and several excellent recordings of the same four great works.

In this case that something ought to have been the youthful and sprightly City of London Sinfonia, tackling the "Jupiter"

Symphony and a pair of concertos with relatively small-scale forces, possibly taking a few steps towards a Mozartian performance style which does not ape that of the big orchestras. But there was absolutely nothing in Richard Hickox's smoothly professional direction which suggested that anything had been thought about except getting from one bar to the next.

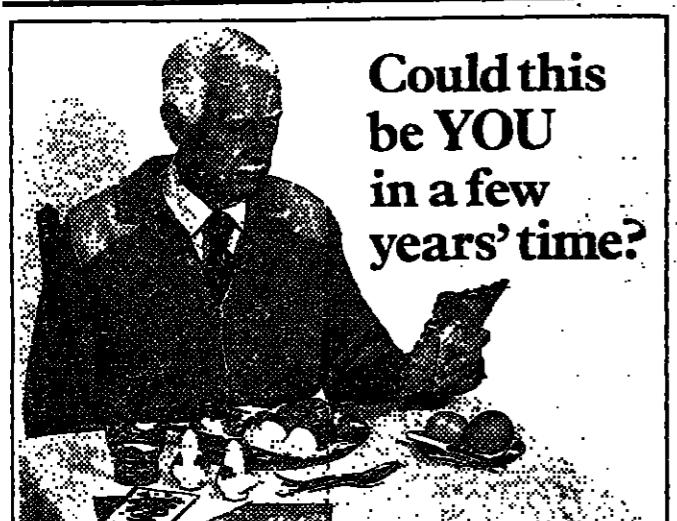
In the slow movements the air was softened by those long, sweet legato lines which one is hard put to it to find in any Mozart manuscript: in the fast movements (particularity in the "Jupiter") the strings were urged on to heavy attack and the brass were whipped into shape for effective climaxes, but

to put them together again.

Nicholas Kenyon

Tristan-drunk string orchestra

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Huddersfield Contemporary Music Festival
A true measure of Kagel's fun

As last year so this, Northern Music Theatre have given the Huddersfield Contemporary Music Festival one of its highlights in a superbly professional and greatly entertaining evening.

Interest centred, then, on the soloists in the two concertos. Eli Elban is a clarinettist with the Israel Philharmonic; his style is fluent, his sound attractive (except at the top of his range, where a nasty hardening was evident, especially in the first movement). But the moments of considerable tension, in the score were floated over serenely; he had little of import to say.

Mr Elban was pleasantly uninspiring: John Birmingham, who played K488, another predominately sunny Major concerto, was less than pleasantly uninspiring. A muted gilding around the treble register served for Mozart's runs; the bass lines were casually touched in; tempi were unstable; the finale romped, but the slow movement limped along as if all the notes had been taken apart and no one could work out how to put them together again.

He was also there to give a lecture, and to introduce three recent television pieces. Two were video tapes of his horror movie for solo pianist and metronome MM51, one done straight (if that is quite the word), the other presenting Alois Kontarsky as a pianist at a fleapit showing *Nosferatu*, hilariously entangling him in the laughable horrors on screen. The third piece was also a brilliant ironic match of vision and sound: an accompaniment to the Buñuel-Dali *Un Chien andalou* for *Tristan-drunk string orchestra*.

Their *Kantrimusik* is a delight. This is the word where Kagel looks at modern clichés of rurality: the folkdance ensembles who never get nearer the countryside than Heathrow, the mass-produced examples of "ethnic art". David Sawer's production takes up Kagel's suggestion that the staging be centred on a box of absurdly ineffective tableaux of country life, adding to this a collection of singing postcards: the soloists pop their heads through holes in the pictures to deliver broken-down machine versions of folksongs from around the world. Offering also a cool *kontra-dance* for non-dancers and the uproariously rude *Dumb Show on Old English Riddles* by Vic Hoyland, the programme is all pleasure.

Paul Griffiths

Theatre
Hard to swallow

Entrapped in exchanges of insults:
Trudie Styler

Key to the World
Lyric Studio, Hammersmith

Doug Lucie's latest report from the youth front quits the post-punk London scene and shows the pace-makers seeking the enlightenment of Continental socialism.

The party consists of a girl from the music press and a pair of pop musicians who have dropped into East Berlin in the hope of finding material for a new album; and who finish off their visit by descending at midnight on a chance acquaintance for a two-act alcoholic symposium on the choice of evils between East and West.

The *Workers' State* opens its doors to the children of Brechtian socialism, like *"Surabaya Johnny"* and *"Greensleeves"* - the brutally contemptuous Shadana fails for the old boy and leads him off to them in from the street.

Meanwhile, the hotel management, aware of the need to add a little drama to the situation, has thoughtfully impounded the visitors' passports; so that abstract contrast between East and West can take on a specific point.

Much of the dialogue has the customary intelligence and idiomatic bite of Mr Lucie's discussions relating strictly to music, and the way in which every fresh development gets gobbed up by the industry and converted into marketable pap. But, when John goes on to equate this with a nuclear conspiracy theory ("We don't kill people, we please them to death"), the effect is almost as implausible as Gerry's would-be-revelation that the room where they are sitting was used for Goebbels's torture parties.

Glyn Owen's Gerry, even at its most rhetorical, has the author on his side, and develops some human authenticity. The English members of John Chapman's cast are entrapped in exchanges of insults.

Irving Wardle

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THE TIMES DIARY

Singer and the bishop

Just weeks after censuring the Queen for neglecting the forgotten North, the Bishop of Sheffield is about to plunge himself into further political controversy. The Right Rev David Lunn is to join anti-apartheid demonstrators outside Sheffield City Council's hall to urge pop fans to boycott Leo Sayer's concert there on Saturday. The singer is on the UN blacklist of entertainers who have performed to segregated audiences in South Africa. "The council says there are complicated legal reasons why they cannot stop the concert. All I can say is that such problems are not insuperable elsewhere," says the Bishop. Meanwhile David Essex, due to appear at the hall on Thursday, has escaped the Bishop's wrath. Pleased by the singer's decision not to perform again in South Africa, the Bishop is considering asking the UN to remove his name from the register.

Mac's flashback

The Earl of Stockton makes his maiden speech in the Lords today mindful of a chiding from Lloyd George after his Commons maiden 60 years ago. The Welsh Wizard told him that backbenchers must restrict themselves to one point; senior backbenchers to two; junior ministers to three; and cabinet ministers to four. Gestures, said Lloyd George, should be made from the shoulder and not the elbow, lest "you look like a second-hand clothes salesman from Mile End Road".

Over-Selous

Those outraged by left-wing Lambeth Council's plans to rename Rhodesia Road, Zimbabwe Road, ain't seen nothin' yet. As its contribution to GLC anti-racist year, the council intends to rename a further 21 streets - one in each ward - after a prominent anti-racist, and has allocated £5,000 for the switch. Not least bemused by the proposal are the local police station and firemen, who fear that in the confusion every 999 call will be answered by Keystone Cop precision. Local government minister Kenneth Baker, who secretly suspects that the GLC may now rename Baker Street, Livingstone Street, comments dryly that at least Lambeth is not wasting its money on public consultation.

Western values

It's little wonder that Russian defectors Igor Rukhov and Oleg Khatan were so homesick. In July both were beaten up by punks outside the Ukrainian Social Club in Holland Park, and last month Rukhov was knocked unconscious in Shepherd's Bush subway by a mugger, and robbed of £10.

Casting rocks

As the Church of England prepares to debate the ordination of women, my report of objections raised by the Bishop of Gibraltar in Europe has brought outcries from readers. One accuses me of misquoting the Bishop. The Rt Rev John Satterthwaite, when he said: "Nice women think those who want to get into the priesthood are all butch - and they're right." She says: "Such a sweeping, irresponsible statement from a churchman of his stature. I find incongruous... If I, a mere laywoman, were to say 'Nice men don't want to be bishops, they think they're all poofs - and they're right,' I should rightly be censured as an illogical, impudent, irreverent female. Indeed madam, and all other Disgusteds from Tunbridge Wells. The Bishop said much worse, but beseached me not to quote him further."

BARRY FANTONI



Trask-masters

Richard Cobb, the Oxford history professor, who, when announcing the 1984 Booker Prize, boasted that he had never read Proust, will never judge the more lucrative £17,500 Betty Trask Award for Romantic Fiction. He's too lowbrow. Among the Trask judges - to be officially announced next week - is Lisa Appignanesi, who has not only read Proust but has written a definitive book on him. So what are her credentials to judge a romance? Miss Appignanesi, who works at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, has secretly written three torrid Mills and Boon books under a nom-de-plume, Jessie Ayre. Joining her in the hunt for a "truly Gone With the Wind" is Edna O'Brien, chairman of the judging panel. Books and Bookmen editor Sally Emerson, Roaring Boys author Edward Blunden and Financial Times books editor Anthony Heane.

PHS

Why Meacher was the last straw

It is easier to join a political party than to leave one. My decision to quit Labour after 40 years, despite an intense emotional attachment, was made simpler in the end because I came face to face with the leadership's unwillingness or inability to stop attempts to amend further the party's concept of democratic practice.

Had I followed the advice of colleagues and thrown the evidence in the bin I would have been indirectly endorsing the latest efforts by Labour's left wing (on this occasion, the shadow health spokesman) to mandate Labour members of statutory bodies to vote in accordance with party dictates.

Members of local health authorities who are also Labour Party members are being asked, on House of Commons paper, to record, for the benefit of Mr Meacher, details of the sex, age, political affiliation and voting habits of all members of the authority.

I do not know the politics of, for instance, the nursing or GP representatives on the Islington health authority. Nor do I wish to know. Neither they nor I were appointed by the Labour Party. Our major concern is to improve patient care. Policies do come into our work since we are obliged to implement the policies of the government of the day. But we do so with the aim of giving the best and most effective service possible, not with doctrinal motives uppermost.

What, I wonder, will Mr Meacher do with the information? Will Labour members who do not toe the party line be replaced by others more willing to be puppets? And what of those who belong to no party?

The process has already been applied to Labour members of school governing bodies in, at least, the ILEA area. Some party officials have already asked Labour mem-



by Eric Moonman

bers of the magistrates' bench in the coalfields not to adjudicate in cases involving striking miners to show solidarity with the strike. An attempt was made to make this official party policy at the recent conference in Blackpool.

The campaign to remove Labour MPs who do not meet the ideological requirements of left-wing general management committees through compulsory reselection is now in top gear. A number of valuable and long-serving members have already gone. More are going, sometimes through gerrymandering manoeuvres. All of this constitutes a deliberate strategy to change Labour's fundamental democratic procedures.

The tradition has been that of the elected or appointed representative, briefed by the party on its aims and policies but allowed

the free exercise of his or her integrity and conscience to vote and speak in the light of individual experience and expertise. What the new Labour Party wants is a system of delegates embracing the whole of public life, mandated to vote in accordance with party dogma. Under this system any one delegate can be replaced by any other, a procedure more in line with Soviet bloc totalitarianism than with western democracy.

The implication of Mr Meacher's demands is that the professional qualifications and dedication of health authority members are less important to running the health service than their political acceptability. Furthermore, the subjects of the investigation are not supposed to know of it, nor of the answers supplied by the informants. At best, this is a gross intrusion into personal privacy, a matter which the National Council of Civil Liberties may wish to pursue.

I joined Labour as a teenager, excited by the vision of a socialist Britain. The party taught me tolerance and gave me comradeship. Now, if it becomes vituperative, even malicious, and brotherly love is out of fashion.

Labour today is obsessed with control and the interests of tiny minorities. In the process it has lost touch with the aged, sick, and deprived who cry out for a caring government, indefinitely postponed by the alienating antics of the extreme left.

I used to think that Labour could be saved by Neil Kinnock and the sensible members of the parliamentary party and the national executive. I now finally see they do not have the strength.

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The author was Labour MP for Billerica, 1966-70, and Basildon 1974-79. He has been chairman of Islington health authority since 1981.

Vietnam: Trevor Fishlock reports on the great libel battle

Now the general counter-attacks

New York
In Courtroom 318 there is the gentle scratching of charcoal on sketchpads as newspaper artists define the famous jutting jaw. General William Westmoreland is a good model, proud, straight-backed and soldierly. This is his fight for his honour, his great libel action against CBS, his claim for \$120m in damages for what he calls his lynching by a television network.

This week he will take the stand to refute the charges against him, and has mustered his forces to take the fight into the enemy camp.

It will be a long winter campaign in the federal courthouse, one of the spectacles of American litigation: passionate, bitter, internecine, a scuffle through the rubble of war, a picking at old scars, a disinterring of old resentments.

The jury is informal in jumpers and open-neck shirts. There are 18 people in the jury seats, underscoring the fact that this will be a long haul. Twelve are jurors. The other six are "spare wheels" in case jurors fall ill. With so much at stake, with more than \$4m spent before the case even started, and 400,000 documents paraded, the court has taken this singular precaution against proceedings being halted by a reduced jury.

The case deals with much more than an old warrior's reputation. It is a tangle of interlocking battles fought against the background of the most divisive event of twentieth century American history. There are scores to be settled, principles defended, secrets revealed. With their eyes on public opinion, as well as the jury, both sides employ public relations men to mingle with reporters covering the trial, to answer questions, to counterbalance the evidence of the day.

For CBS the case is about freedom of the press, the right to report on government conduct without fear of intimidation. It contends that the general, who is funded by a conservative legal foundation, is a front for conservative groups refighting the war and seeking a new definition of libel to contain the press.

For General Westmoreland it is David against the Goliath of a mighty television network - for his lawyer a personal crusade. Some of the general's supporters want to see the arrogant TV men get their come-uppance, their cutting-room methods and attitudes exposed. For others it is an opportunity to reopen old battles and dispute history's verdicts. Some journalists see the case as being, in sense, a trial of the



General Westmoreland arrives at court for the start of his \$120m action. Above, as US commander in Vietnam when CBS alleged, he gave a false picture of North Vietnamese strength to allay public anxieties at home

Judge Pierre Leval has told the court that this is not a refighting of the Vietnam war. But the case draws deeply on the well of bitterness and confused feelings left by defeat in the war in which 58,000 Americans died.

Many Americans feel Vietnam was an ugly, futile episode, a struggle that could never be won because they knew little about the land and its people - and because, believing themselves unbeatable, they underestimated the will and resilience of their enemy, just as the French had done before them.

Others feel that the war was lost not in Vietnam but at home, and that the press, with its vivid reporting, turned public opinion. Many in the services have never forgiven the press.

To many Americans, like Ronald Reagan and General Westmoreland, the war was noble. The general has travelled the country making speeches about the rightness of the cause. In a sense he has never stopped fighting. To many he is a hero, to others a symbol of a bad and shaming war.

He was army commander from 1964-68, during which time his forces grew from 16,000 to more than 300,000. The libel action concerns his conduct of the war and, in particular, questions about the number of North Vietnamese he was fighting.

In a 1982 documentary called *The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception*, CBS said that the general had cooked the books in regard to enemy strength. It alleged that he deceived the president, the joint

producer reported that Crile had failed to prove conspiracy and had broken CBS rules.

Part of the general's case is that editing distorted the programme, and a critical element is the "outtakes", the clips left on the cutting-room floor. Some of these have already been shown to the jury on TV screens in the court.

In examining the editing techniques and attitudes of the programme's makers, the general's lawyers intend to support a vital part of the action. Under a 1964 Supreme Court ruling, a public figure like General Westmoreland must prove not only that he was defamed but that the libel was the product of malice and reckless disregard for the truth. Inaccuracy by itself is not enough.

Between the two leading lawyers at the trial there is a sense of personal combat in this, the largest and most complex of libel trials. CBS is represented by David Boies, of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, a Wall Street firm of legal big guns. The general's attorney is Dan Bur, from a small legal group in Washington, a man who seethes with energy and anger. He sees the action as a fight for a soldier's honour - "those guys called him a liar. It's one man against the machine" - but there is also a personal edge to it.

Burt is a man of working-class origins and of modest status. He recalls that he was once taken to dinner by a partner in his opponent's law firm and insulted about his height. Burt, too, sees himself as a man against the machine.

It may seem to grieve at the other's sorrow, but it does not really grieve. For secretly the sentimentalists welcome the sorrow which prompts his tears. He sees in it another excuse for the noble gesture, another occasion to contemplate the image which truly moves him: the image of his great-hearted self.

Sentimentality is therefore cut off

Peter Kellner

Capital ideas - or are they?

As a rule of thumb, two things need to be done whenever the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry find themselves on the same side of an argument with the Government. The first is to question the political judgment of ministers. The second is to question the economic judgement of the TUC and CBI.

The TUC recently published a report called *The Reconstruction of Britain*. It calls, as a matter of urgency, for a major capital spending programme... etc. etc. The CBI's numbers are much smaller than the TUC's - £3bn over ten years, rather than £30bn over five years - but the fundamental argument is the same: capital spending should have a special place in investments that renders them worthy ventures against which to borrow money.

The argument, however, is even more fundamental than that. A capital project is so defined because it provides a "thing" - a building, a sewer, a road or whatever - that will still be in existence in years to come.

It is the existence of these "things" that entitles the expenditure on them to be labelled as investment, and it is their designation as investments that renders them worthy ventures against which to borrow money.

The politics of this argument are impeccable. There is something grotesque about having high unemployment, especially among construction workers, when so much of Britain's fabric is old and decaying. Almost half the schools in inner London were built before 1900; how about a five-year programme, starting with primary schools, to replace these old buildings? It is not a new idea. Mrs Thatcher proposed it in October 1970 when she was Education Secretary.

Examples abound of worthwhile projects. And the fact that the Government's excuses are now failing to persuade even its own natural supporters helps to explain why Nigel Lawson is having such a wretched time, from his lukewarm reception at the Conservative conference at Brighton, through his mauling by Neil Kinnock in the Commons debate on unemployment a fortnight ago, to his uneasy performance in the Chamber yesterday as he sought to defend the Government's latest spending cuts.

It would, undoubtedly, be good politics for the Government to announce, say, in next spring's public spending White Paper, that it intends to ease capital spending restrictions - by speeding up the A1-M1 motorway link and financing new sewers for Manchester.

But - and it is a big but - the economics of such an obsession with capital, as opposed to current spending, are highly questionable. As an accounting convention, the distinction is useful enough; and it is by employing that convention that the Government has provided its critics with much of their ammunition. Last February's public spending White Paper showed that

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

Roger Scruton

Beware this bogus emotion

F. R. Leavis tried to do for my generation what Wordsworth did for Matthew Arnold's: he tried to teach us how to feel. Such was the difficulty of the task, and such the imperfection of his own thought and character, that Leavis could never have succeeded, even with better chances than those he had.

But he succeeded in a lesser enterprise: Leavis taught us to distinguish the true from the false among our feelings, and the real from the unreal among their objects. He alerted us to the great disease of modern life and literature: the disease of sentimentality. Because his lesson was so important, I shall repeat it. To understand sentimentality is to understand what is rotten in the state of England, and in the voices which currently cry out most loudly in our ear.

Real love focuses on another individual; it is saddened by his pain and gladdened by his pleasure. The unreal love of the sentimentalists reaches no further than the self and calculates only pains and pleasures of its own. It says, "Look at me and this and see how noble, tragic and grand I am!"

It may seem to grieve at the other's sorrow, but it does not really grieve. For secretly the sentimentalists welcome the sorrow which prompts his tears. He sees in it another excuse for the noble gesture, another occasion to contemplate the image which truly moves him: the image of his great-hearted self.

Sentimentality is therefore cut off from reality and devoted to the task of misperceiving it. Hence sentimental poetry is marked by vagueness, unreality, and a lack of observation: universal hallmarks of bad writing.

Leavis argued that what is bad in literature is life observed. Sentimentality as much a moral as an aesthetic failing. Oscar Wilde described sentimentality as the other side of cynicism. The sentimentalists does not really believe that anything has meaning, besides the wonderful drama of his own existence. He alternately scorns the world for its nothingness, and makes of it an object of blind adoration. In either case, things and people have no intrinsic value for him: at best they are excuses for the exultation on which he feeds.

Hence we should fear the presence in British public life of the sentimentalists' hobby. While Benn, Scargill and Livingstone transform difficult politics into simple drama, the movements of sentimentality - the peace movement, Third Worldism, feminism - sweep through the ranks of the middle classes, recruiting them to causes which have nothing to recommend them save the spurious clarity of a collective aim. Political problems are complex and political solutions rare: to the sentimentalists, however, such problems have the simplicity of every human drama, and their solution is dictated by a warm current of emotion on the crest of which he rides in triumph. When politics is dominated by sentimentality, the self takes the centre of the stage, judgment is clouded, and all is vague, rushing and apocalyptic.

The sentimentalists is one with a non-negotiable purpose, and his attitude to the reality which threatens him is to deny that it exists. No one should be surprised, therefore, at his refusal to compromise, or to take his opponent's point of view. When the sentimentalists occupies a political platform it becomes a stage, and politics - the boring art of conciliation - gives way to a dramatic conflict which must be played to the end.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

Nicaragua: the threat that's really threadbare

When the 5,000 or so hard-core Sandinista guerrillas overthrew the Somoza regime in Nicaragua, rusty pistols, shotguns and sporting rifles were the most common weapons in their makeshift arsenal. Their triumph - over much better equipped government forces of roughly equal size - was an impressive testimony to what could be achieved by commitment and cold courage.

Five years later Sandinista leaders are calling the nation to arms again in the face of aggressive noises from the newly elected Reagan administration, although the crisis over the Soviet cargo ship suspected of carrying MiG-21 fighters to Nicaragua has somewhat eased. And the worst mistake that Washington could make, in its unrelenting campaign against the Sandinistas, is to doubt that the excited young people who last week were chanting "No pasarán" - they will not pass - are utterly committed to defending their country against even more intimidating odds.

The persistent accusation from the US is that the Sandinistas' 30,000 regular troops, backed by some 50,000 men and women in reserve battalions, and another 40,000 civilian militia, is far in excess of Nicaragua's legitimate needs for self-defence. El Salvador's army, engaged in a full-scale guerrilla war, is far smaller than that, argues the Reagan administration: what is more, the Nicaraguans possess a powerful "offensive" capacity of up to 100 Russian tanks, scores of modern armoured vehicles, and Soviet-supplied artillery and rocket launchers.</p



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

WAITING FOR THE BUDGET

After last week's "defeats" in Cabinet, the Chancellor has as usual had the last word - and yesterday claimed to be spot on his spending target for next year. Mr Nigel Lawson is a born conjurer, but this triumphant interpretation need little of his skill. Most conveniently, the planning total for 1985-86, set last February at £132 billion, was reduced in the March Budget to £131.6 billion. Thus Mr Lawson could announce final plans, totalling £132 billion - and still claim to be within his original target.

The rise between March and now is, in any case, trivial: barely one quarter of one per cent of the total. Thus Mr Lawson is to be congratulated in controlling the almost uncontrollable, after a spending round generally agreed to have been exceptionally difficult.

It is still questionable whether his figures are realistic. The plans are tight; and the contingency reserve of £3 billion is only £250 million larger than this year's. This has been exhausted two-thirds of the way through the 1984-85 financial year, even without absorbing any of the costs of the miners' strike. And the Chancellor has helped his figures for next year by increasing his hoped-for revenue from sales of public assets from £2 billion to £2.5 billion. (Buried in the housing figures is a parallel increase in forecast revenue from council house sales).

Yet major questions remain about the political manner of the Government's spending decisions, their economic con-

text and tax implications. The decisions necessary to keep the strategy on course were taken in a manner calculated for cuts wherever they can be squeezed out of defensive ministers, based on no obvious order of priorities. Year after year, the Treasury struggles to close the overpacked suitcase of public spending, without ever properly examining its contents - a method which maximises its difficulty in reducing the economic burden of the public sector.

Such an examination, in a period of endemic unemployment, should take particular cognizance of the impact of different items of public spending on output and employment. The public sector is not, as some of the public service unions and much of the Labour party seem to think, simply a machine for creating jobs; it should be a system for cost-effective provision of those public services which are necessary. But the Chancellor does have a greater responsibility for the impact of the publicly-controlled share of national resources on the rest of the economy than he seems prepared to recognize; a responsibility, that is, which extends beyond the duty to try and keep the numbers down.

It is an unfortunate commentary on Mr Lawson's consideration of these issues that he should have filled the portion of his Autumn Statement that should properly have addressed

them with headline-catching trivia about the demise of the pound note and halfpenny coin. On the principle that the smallest saving (about £3m a year) attracts the most furore, perhaps this inclusion was necessary. A more serious omission was any mention of changes in the structure of national insurance - proof positive that the Government has been slow off the mark in considering reform of Britain's payroll tax to encourage employment.

This, and other tax changes, must now wait for Mr Lawson's Budget. Here, too, the Autumn Statement is a little disappointing, perhaps because it had to be published in haste to clear the financial decks for the flotation of British Telecom. It puts a figure of £1.5 billion on the Chancellor's scope for net tax cuts next spring. That figure is certain to change, one way or another, before the Budget; since the Chancellor is only modestly optimistic about the rate of economic growth next year (an underlying rate of only 2½ per cent, at a time when he expects the world economy to be expanding by 4 per cent), the chances are that the figure will change for the better. It is still likely to be small in comparison with the gross changes in tax Mr Lawson intends to make, if his hints of radical reform are to be taken seriously. It is to be hoped they are; but the Autumn Statement could have provided more "illustrative" information on the costs and benefits of his possible options.

BUT NOT YET THE PRIESTESS

The Church of England has been going through a period of some stress, though that may not be bad for it. There is, however, a risk attached to such tendencies such as that towards a greater involvement in public affairs, or the outbreak of fundamental doctrinal squabbling, which sets a limit to the church's freedom to pursue these matters wherever they will go. It is the risk of so dividing the church, so setting one member against another, that the minimum of necessary cohesion is no longer present. This is the most significant of all the issues raised by the proposal to ordain women to the priesthood, which comes before the General Synod for a preliminary decision on Thursday. The various factions will press hard their factional positions, but the synod as a whole will be wise to take a whole view, looking for what will advance the good of the church in general, avoiding what will damage it to any serious extent. It is an approach which should on occasion overturn the general assumption that the will of the majority should prevail. In a Christian assembly, at least, there has to be a particular sensitivity by a majority towards a minority view; and in certain circumstances the majority may even defer to the minority.

There are strong theological arguments both for and against the ordination of women, and it is by no means clear yet which view will ultimately prevail. To argue simply by analogy with the

outbreak of fundamental doctrinal squabbling, which sets a limit to the church's freedom to pursue these matters wherever they will go. It is the risk of so dividing the church, so setting one member against another, that the minimum of necessary cohesion is no longer present. This is the most significant of all the issues raised by the proposal to ordain women to the priesthood, which comes before the General Synod for a preliminary decision on Thursday. The various factions will press hard their factional positions, but the synod as a whole will be wise to take a whole view, looking for what will advance the good of the church in general, avoiding what will damage it to any serious extent. It is an approach which should on occasion overturn the general assumption that the will of the majority should prevail. In a Christian assembly, at least, there has to be a particular sensitivity by a majority towards a minority view; and in certain circumstances the majority may even defer to the minority.

Tradition is not held to be supreme in Anglicanism, however. It has weight not on its own merits, but because it enshrines

FREEDOM ON THE AIR

There is a surefire measure of the success of commercial radio after a decade: ask the Treasury. From the Exchequer Levy on the profits of local radio companies it gets a pittance. Most of that comes from a single station, Capital, in London; at best other stations just about break even; one, in Leicester, recently went under.

The reasons have little to do with the vivacity of radio as a medium of communication. In France and the United States (admittedly with structures of broadcasting quite different from Britain's) radio listening is holding its own in the pattern of mass media consumption. In Britain the enthusiasm of recent public response to radio pirates on land and on sea indicates a degree of demand, which is unsatisfied by the BBC or commercial stations. The reason for financial malaise is, primarily, the failure of the model of regulation applied to commercial television and imposed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority on radio.

The yoke is heavy. More than one third - a huge sum - of independent local radio's spending goes on administration, caused by an excessive IBA itself is expensive, imposing elaborate engineering and staffing standards on local stations, and

recouping the costs in rental charges. Such a system might suit where local radio companies were highly capitalized aggressive profit-makers pouring umpteen hours of Top 40 radio into the ears of a captive public. It does not meet the reality of puny, under-capitalized concerns reaching tiny fractions of a public which, increasingly sophisticated, may choose at will among a variety of aural and visual media for entertainment and information.

Ideally, the IBA itself would do more by doing less - withdrawing here, as an experiment, its prescription for content; allowing there, a test of regional radio by the marriage of stations. But soon the government must act. International agreement will shortly clarify the frequencies available to British broadcasters. After that must follow long delayed decisions about putting all the existing BBC channels on VHF: then an adjudication of the BBC's hitherto sketchy case for a fifth national radio frequency, a judgment on a national commercial channel; then progress in creating space for a new generation of low-power "community" radio stations. At that point the government will have to return to today's question: how little regulation does commercial radio need, and what are the consequences for the IBA.

Neither the problem nor its

solution are the IBA's alone. Parliament - and the Conservative government in two recent broadcasting acts - endorsed its philosophy of public service (meaning, too often, poorly executed programming for minorities of minorities) and its bureaucratic practice. It is for Parliament and the government to begin to lift some of the compulsions transmitted by the IBA to the programme companies.

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Neither the problem nor its

Efforts to feed starving in Ethiopia

From the Ambassador of Ethiopia

Sir, Please allow me to comment that first of all your "ear-marking" on the front page of the November 10 issue of *The Times* was totally misleading. The Ethiopian leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu, is a revolutionary leader who has set many remarkable records in the advancement and progress of the Ethiopian people and the restoration of their rights and hence the question ear-marked is, to say the least, most unfair to be addressed to him or the revolutionary Government.

As to the article itself, entitled

"Famine's fatal combination - red tape, gold braid", I should like to

to record straight, that no funds,

machinery or other useful

implements destined for use by

peasants have ever been left

unattended, either at the time of our

difficulties with transport vehicles,

or at the present moment when the

greatest priority ever is being given

to a long-term programme of

combating and eventually eliminat-

ing drought from Ethiopia.

The national committee for the

full execution of this programme, it

will be recalled, is headed by

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile

Mariam. Nor has any budgetary

allocation been made by the

Ethiopian Government without

giving the maximum possible

consideration to development pro-

jects based on agriculture and

designed to boost agricultural

development.

In fact, even since the onset of the

revolution and the proclamation of

"land to the tiller", one of the most

significant achievements of the

Government has been in setting out

planned development projects in

agriculture in order to surmount

problems of shortage of food and to

organise the peasants for better

utilisation of the land.

Yours faithfully,

AYALEW WOLDE-GIORGIS,

Ethiopian Embassy,

17 Princes Gate, SW7.

November 12.

The Government's action will

undoubtedly cause suffering and

hardship to many vulnerable

patients. As doctors we have a duty

to inform the Secretary of State that

his proposals will adversely affect

the care we are able to provide for

our patients.

There are alternative ways of

significantly reducing the costs of

medicines to the NHS which would

not affect patient care. Some have

already been recommended by the

Department of Health's own work-

party.

I am hopeful that other responsi-

bility bodies will join us in seeking to

persuade Mr Fowler that he has

been poorly advised and that these

proposals are contrary to the

principle that the National Health

Service should be accessible to all

irrespective of their ability to pay.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL WILSON, Chairman,

General Medical Services

Committee,

British Medical Association,

BMA House,

Tavistock Square, WC1.

November 12.

The controversy, after all, is not about

whether women are important, or

whether they have ministries, but

whether they can be priests.

It is odd, too, that an article

concerned so radically with

the fourth gospel as history and yet miss (or

suppress?) the significance of its

complementary narratives about

Mary at Cana and at the Cross.

Yours sincerely,

KENNETH D. SMITH,

1 Theresa Avenue,

Bishopston,

Bristol.

November 10.

The peace and unity of

the Church of England is not served by

pressing a step which can only result

in bitterness, division and irrever-

sible schism.

Yours truly,

H. MACL. CURRIE.

25 West Street,

Yarm,

Cleveland.

November 10.

There can be no doubt that the

same would happen here. When the

General Synod last debated this

matter in 1978 over 200 priests

declared that they would be unable,

in conscience, to remain in communion with bishops who "ordained"

women to the priesthood.

That number was then considered to

be but the tip of a considerable



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 12: The Prince of Wales, President, The Royal Jubilee and Prince's Trusts gave a luncheon at Kensington Palace to industrialists and others concerned with youth employment, training and job creation.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 12: The Duke of Gloucester this evening attended a reception in the Middle Temple to mark the 25th Anniversary of the Crimean Council of Probation Committees. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G. E. Carter
and Miss E. S. Torrass

The engagement is announced between Graeme, son of Mr and Mrs C. E. Carter, of Pinner, Middlesex, and Emily, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. J. Torrass, of Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

Mr J. A. Greenfield
and Miss A. Denney

The engagement is announced between James Anthony, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Greenwood, of Balcombe, Sussex, and Julia Anne, younger daughter of the late Mr E. M. D. Denney and of Mrs Denney, of Monk's Gate, Sussex.

Mr J. N. Hollond
and Miss B. H. M. Hare
The engagement is announced between James, youngest son of Mr Robert Hollond, of Philimore Close, London, and Baroness Robert Rothschild, of Burlington, Hampshire, and Catherine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian MacGreavy and of the late Dr Brian MacGreavy, of Onslow Square, London, SW7.

Captain I. F. Rae
and Miss C. M. Brooks
The engagement is announced between Iain Rae, 2nd KEO Goorkhas, second son of Mr and Mrs Donald Rae, of East Winch House, East Winch, Norfolk, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs George Brooks, of Upperton, West Harting, Petersfield, Hampshire.

Birthdays today
Miss Hermione Baddeley, 76; Sir Ewart Bell, 60; Air Marshal Sir Gareth Clayton, 70; Sir Lincoln Hallinan, 62; M. Eugene Ionesco, 72; Sir Arnold Lindley, 82; Major-General J. D. Lunn, 67; Sir Penderel Moon, 79; Admiral Sir William O'Brien, 68; Mr John Sparrow, 78; Mr Frederick Willey, 74.

Latest appointments
Latest appointments include:
Professor Barbara Clayton to succeed Professor Robert Curran as President of the Royal College of Pathologists, the first woman to hold that office.
Professor Jeffrey Jewell, head of the faculty of law, University College London, to be Chairman of the Committee of Heads of University Law Schools.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit Basingstoke, Hampshire on November 29.

The Norwegian Ambassador will be at the Norwegian Christmas Bazaar at the Norwegian Seamen's Church, 100 Rochester on November 23 at noon.

A memorial service for Mr Michael Smith will be held at St Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, at noon today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Major Peter Beddoe-Smith will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon today.

A memorial service for Major the Hon Sir Francis McLean, Lord Mayor of London, in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Wednesday December 19, at noon.

Gemmological Association

At the annual presentation of awards ceremony of the Gemmological Association of Great Britain held at Goldsmiths' Hall yesterday an honorary fellowship was conferred on Mrs Eunice Miles, of the Gemmological Institute of America, Mr Miguel Angel Pacheco of Mexico, Mrs Dorothy

Gibson of Chatham, New Jersey, received the Tuly Medal, the highest accolade attainable in gemmology and which has not been awarded since 1976, from Mr Keith Mitchell, vice-president.

After the award giving, the chairman, Mr David Callaghan, launched the Basil Anderson Spectrophotometer Appeal.

Bridge finals

The English Bridge Union's autumn congress ended at Eastbourne on Sunday with the finals of the three team events. Eastbourne Bowls: 1. A M G Thompson, Eastbourne; 2. A Woo (Lancaster); 3. D J Clegg (Bath). 2. Mr M. H. Albermarle (London) 67 1/2; 3. J. D. Edwards (Cardiff) 67 1/2. Doubles: 1. D. M. Smith, D. Clegg (Bath); 2. Mr J. Edwards (Cardiff); 3. Mr D. Clegg (London). Doubles: 1. D. M. Smith, D. Clegg (Bath); 2. Mr J. Edwards (Cardiff); 3. Mr D. Clegg (London). Doubles: 1. D. M. Smith, D. Clegg (Bath); 2. Mr J. Edwards (Cardiff); 3. Mr D. Clegg (London).

Fool proof

The Folklore Society's 1984 Katherine Briggs folklore award has been won by Sandra Billington for her book, *A Social History of the Fool* (Harvester Press, £2.50), which traces the evolution of the fool in society.

Reception

Ministry of Defence
The Chief of the Defence Staff, Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, was host yesterday at a reception held at Marlborough House in honour of General Sir Philip Bennett, Chief of Defence Staff Australia, and A. M. G. D. Stevenson, Chief of Defence Staff New Zealand, on the occasion of the 1984 British, Australian and New Zealand Military Discussion.

Meetings

Chartered Institute of Transport
Mr John Whiatt, senior vice-president, Boeing Commercial Airplane Company, addressed the Chartered Institute of Transport in London yesterday evening on the subject of "Cost efficient transportation and technology". The president presided and afterwards entertained the speaker at dinner.

Royal Overseas League

The High Commissioner for Barbados was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Discussion Circle of the Royal Overseas League held last evening at Over-Ses House. Mr Harold Tull presided.

Latest wills

Connoisseur's 4.5m estate
Sir Roland Penrose, of Chiddingly, East Sussex, and of Kensington, West London, the founder of the Institute of Contemporary Arts, left estate valued at £4,503,131 net, mostly to his issue.

Important Chinese Export Porcelain:

Tuesday and Wednesday, 13 and 14 November at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. each day, King Street: This \$20-10, four-session sale includes

a wide range of blue and white wares of the late Ming (16th/17th century), Transitional (mid-17th century), and Kangxi (1662-1722)

periods. Prominent among the Kangxi famille verte wares is a wall cistern, cover and basin painted with crabs and fish (£5,000 to £8,000). Remarkable among the famille rose wares is a large pair of dishes with peony and chrysanthemum design of the Yongzheng (1723-35) period expected to realise between £10,000 and £15,000, a pair of *Perron* or perch design vases from early in the Qianlong (1736-95) period (£3,000 to £4,000) and a pair of wedding presentation plates from the same reign (£3,500 to £5,000). The sale is also particularly strong in early 18th century Chinese Imari, painted in the Japanese palette of red, blue and gold. As well as porcelain, there are cloisonné enamels, furniture, glass and other works of art. *Entries for next sale close 9 January, 1985.*

Travel, Natural History and Sporting Books:

Wednesday, 14 November at 10.30 a.m., King Street: The sports, pastimes, costume, scenery, flora and fauna of many nations are represented in tomorrow's sale of Illustrated Books and Atlases. Curious items include an Argentinian volume published in Buenos Ayres (sic) in 1858, illustrating 1,800 different cattle brands (£400 to £600), and a copy in Maori of Pilgrim's Progress published in 1854 (£200 to £300).

There is also an extraordinary four-volume set of illustrations of Albertus Seba's famous 18th century *Cabinet of Curiosities* (£1,600 to £2,000), containing 449 engravings of fantastic oddities, including a seven-headed hydra. Five lots are devoted to publications by Sir Charles D'Oyly, an amateur artist of note and one of the first to introduce lithography into India, while among the natural history books a rare, large paper copy of Redouté's *Choix des plus belles fleurs* is expected to realise between £15,000 and £20,000. *Entries for next sale close 23 January, 1985.*

Fine Wines and Vintage Ports:

Wednesday, 14 November at 6 p.m., Prestonthorpe House Hotel, Edinburgh: This is the first sale to be held by Christie's Scotland of Fine Wines and Vintage Port drawn mainly from Scottish cellars.

Like Christie's itself, the wines span more than two centuries, starting with a bottle of 1779 Verdelho Madeira.

Bottles of Chateau Yquem 1921 rub shoulders with curiosities like a litre bottle of Courtneair made by the monks before they were expelled from France in 1904 and a magnum of René Gouveneur champagne which was bought in Berlin in 1946 from the reserves of the Allied Forces.

Continental Furniture, Tapestries, Sculpture and Works of Art:

Thursday, 15 November at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., King Street: A group of high-quality 19th century items include a pair of extremely large ormolu and porcelain candlesticks, magnificently decorated with the arms of the Governor of the Philippines (1735-1750). Circa 1830, and very elaborate, they are expected to realise between £30,000 and

£40,000. A pair of ormolu-mounted satinwood and parquetry bonheur-du-jours are making a reappearance after nearly a century having previously been bought as wedding presents in 1896 for £1,144 and are today estimated at between £15,000 to £20,000. Nineteenth century quality is further represented by a pair of Napoleon III ebony and polychrome boulle cabinets by Monbro, and by an extremely grand ormolu-mounted bureau plat—a copy of a desk in the Louvre by Charles X.

Sculpture and works of art to be offered in the afternoon complement the furniture. There is a fine *tour-de-force* in terracotta by the Sevres modeller Leroux of an oriental family (£8,000 to £12,000) and a charming terracotta bust of a *Bacchante* by Marin (£3,000 to £4,000). As always, English New Sculpture is well represented. A statue of *Perseus Arming* by Sir Alfred Gilbert is a rare example of his work as a silversmith (£16,000 to £20,000). Other items include works by Mackenall, Thornycroft, Frampton, Derwent Wood and Drury. *Entries for next sale close 9 January, 1985.*

Fine Wines and Vintage Port:

Thursday, 15 November at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., King Street: On offer in the morning session is a wide range of fine quality claret,

vintages 1918 to 1978 with the emphasis on the great post-War years up to the early 1960s. Quantities tend to be small and of interest to private buyers wishing to build up a cellar of classic wines. Also included is mature Burgundy and Champagne with a limited quantity of fine German wines and rare old Cognac.

The afternoon is devoted mostly to vintage port, vintages 1934 to 1977, including good stocks of 1966, 1967 and 1970, the last currently extremely good value for drinking in five to eight years time. *Entries for next sale close 20 November, 1984.*

European and Eastern Decorative Flatweaves and Carpets:

Monday, 19 November at 11 a.m., King Street: Next Monday's sale provides a splendid opportunity to acquire good, room-sized decorative carpets and flatweaves.

Over the past 18 months, there has been an increasing demand for carpets in good condition which can be used in the home without fear for normal use. A number of European carpets include, for instance, a large (14ft 2in by 11ft 6in) English example expected to make between £3,000 and £4,000. There is a good selection of Donegal, Aubusson, Savonnerie and Spanish carpets as well. For those with Oriental taste, there are some Chinese carpets ranging in estimate from £300 to £2,000 while two exceptional Agra carpets with strong, bold designs are each expected to make between £3,000 and £5,000. The continuing interest in Heriz carpets will hopefully be met by more than a dozen examples in assorted styles and sizes as will a range of Ziegler carpets with their soft hues and carefully balanced motifs. *Entries for next sale close 28 November, 1984.*

For further information on these and other November sales please contact 01-839 9060 for King Street, 01-581 7612 for South Kensington or 041-332 8134 for Scotland.

CHRISTIE'S
A WEEK IN VIEW

£1.2m for Louis XVI cabinet

By Huon Mallalieu

A new world record auction price for a piece of furniture was established in a sale held in Monte Carlo by the Paris auctioneers Adier Picard Tajan on Sunday, when a most unusual cabinet sold for 15m francs (£1,296,456).

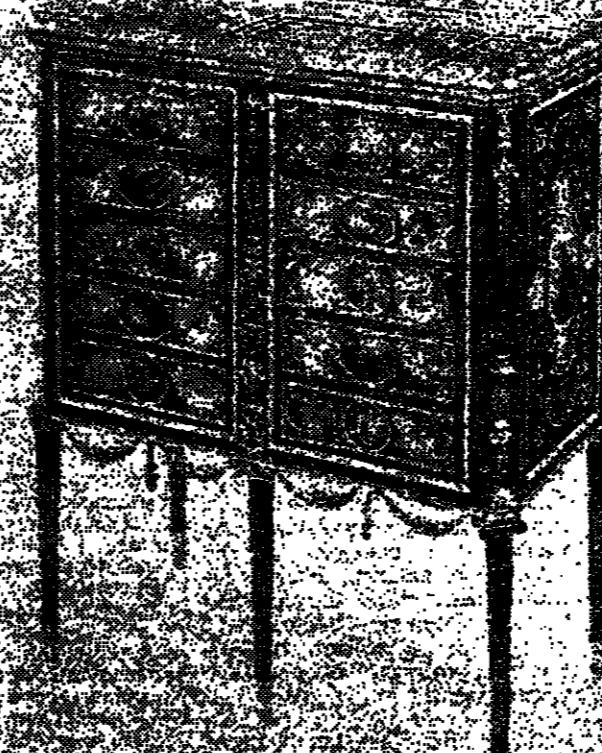
The insect collector's cabinet was made for the Palace of Versailles in the time of Louis XVI and was basically constructed from mahogany and ebony.

Such a description does it little justice, however, since it is elaborately and elegantly mounted in ormolu, and applied with plaques made from feathers and insect wings set in wax and under glass.

The effect of this could well have been horrific, but in fact the piece was remarkably restrained. It belonged to Louis XVI, and later to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. On Sunday it went to a French private collector.

Another very rare item in the sale was a collar of the Ordre du Saint-Esprit, the royal French equivalent of the garter.

Some 10 are known to survive, and this one, which was awarded to the Duc de Mailly, sold for 520,000 francs (£44,944).



The insect collector's cabinet made for Versailles which fetched a record price at auction.

OBITUARY

MR XAVIER HERBERT

Chronicler of Australian outback

caricature with a deeply pessimistic view of life.

His indignation at white people's treatment of the natives was not new; but he made this theme his own. He contrived to portray white people as doomed and helpless victims of their own stupidity, who are merely grotesque intruders into Nature.

How he really regarded "primitives" he never managed to express—had he done so he would have touched greatness. But *Capricornia* is a rich and vital Australian novel with nothing of what Australian critics have called the "Colonial Cringe" about it.

Unfortunately Herbert never fulfilled his promise. *Seven Emus* (1959) was an attempt to justify an eccentric system of punctuation, and was a flop. *Soldiers' Women* (1961) tried to demonstrate, in an urban setting, Herbert's unacceptable thesis that all women, when freed from society's restraints, become raging nymphomaniacs.

The massive *Poor Fellow, My Country* (1975) was more substantial and more widely discussed. It is an admiringly sprawling, obsessed, bitter saga totally uncontrolled. But certain passages in it, notably ones about aboriginal life, do recall the near-mastery of *Capricornia*.

Herbert published what was by universal consent his finest (and his first) novel *Capricornia* in 1936. Chronicling some half-century of life in the Northern Territory, it is the first full-bloodedly comic novel in Australian fiction after Joseph Furphy's *Such Is Life* (1903). Like Furphy, Herbert integrated his outrageous comedy and

PROFESSOR O. W. RICHARDS

including two extensively revised editions of the entomologist's bible, Imms's *General Textbook of Entomology*.

Richards was in turn Secretary, President and Honorary Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London and a President and Honorary Member of the British Ecological Society. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1959 and was President of the 13th International Congress of Entomology at London in 1964.

He travelled widely in connection with his research, working in California, Ghana, Australia, Tanzania and especially in Guyana and Brazil, where he took part in the Royal Society Mato Grosso expedition. Richards was in turn Secretary, President and Honorary Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London, from 1953 to 1967 and one of the most distinguished entomologists of his generation.

Owen Westmacott Richards was born on December 31, 1901, the second of four sons of H. M. Richards, MD. He attended Hereford Cathedral School and in 1920 entered Brasenose College, Oxford, where he was an Exhibitioner and Senior Hulme Scholar.

In 1924 he was elected to Christopher Welch Scholar and over the next three years, helped by the resources of the Hope Department, he laid the foundations of his quite remarkable broad and deep knowledge of entomology. In 1927 Richards left Oxford to become research assistant to J. W. Munro at Imperial College and remained there for the rest of his professional life.

His main contributions were to evolution theory, ecology and taxonomy. The *Variation of Animals in Nature*, which he attended for six years, helped by the resources of the Hope Department, was one of Richards's leading characteristics. Despite his scientific distinction and the great respect in which he was held, he was essentially a very modest person, enjoying the company of young people, and much of his work between about 1932 and 1960 was on the population dynamics of a variety of British insects.

Taxonomy occupied Richards for nearly 40 years; he was an acknowledged authority on the Sphaeroceridae flies, but his most extensive work was on the systematics and biology of aculeate Hymenoptera, culminating in his *magnum opus* of 1978, *The Social Wasps of the Americas*. In all he was the author or joint author of over 180 papers and six books.

MR NORMAN KRASNA

Norman Krasna, the American playwright and screenwriter who won an Oscar in 1943 for the film *Princess O'Rourke* (1939), with Ginger Rogers, about the parenthood of an abandoned baby. Two years later he wrote Alfred Hitchcock's only excursion into pure comedy, *Mr. and Mrs. Smith*, and received an Oscar nomination for *The Devil and Miss Jones*.

Princess O'Rourke, one of three films which Krasna directed as well as wrote, was a romantic comedy reflecting wartime patriotism with Robert Cummings as a pilot who discovers that his fiancee, Olivia de Havilland, is an exiled princess.

His later films included *White Christmas*,

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Soothing words from the Chancellor

It would be nice for the Chancellor to think that yesterday's buoyancy in the City's share and gilt-edged markets was a comment on his autumn statement.

It probably had more to do with the start of the first new Stock Exchange account after the door closed on institutional selling to release cash to buy British Telecom. But that itself is a reminder of how far the success of the Telecom sale has become an imperative for Whitehall.

The autumn statement was to be an exercise in avoiding damage in two senses. First, the statement had to be out of the way in good time to avoid uncertainty in the markets, incidentally providing a convenient excuse for guillotining the ministerial infighting over next year's spending plans. Second, the statement itself needed to avoid anything that would cut share prices or damage whatever prospects there are of another half point off bank base rates before investors have to fill in their application forms.

The nastiest news for the City was duly disposed of a fortnight ago when the Chancellor slipped out the cost of the miners' strike to this year's public borrowing. Mr Stephen Lewis of Phillips & Drew suggests this will require net gilt-edged sales of £2½ - £3 billion by the end of the financial year to keep the wider measure of money, £M3, within its 10 per cent growth ceiling. And, given lower-than-expected output growth, there is a case for keeping money supply growth nearer the middle of its target range, about 8 per cent. But the market seems to have taken this in its stride.

There must be continuing doubts about the Government's ability to contain public sector wage costs so far behind its forecast for earnings in the private sector. And there must be more than a suspicion that the aftermath of the miners' strike will eat rapidly into next year's contingency reserve. The Chancellor is also budgeting for an extra £500m from the City for asset sales.

Overall, however, the autumn statement did little damage to the prospects for a modest further fall in inflation and the 1½ point cut in base rates so many analysts are now predicting over the next few months.

Steadiness at home is a vital prerequisite for lower interest rates, especially now that sterling has again become vulnerable to industrial disputes. But events across the Atlantic will determine what happens. The Federal Reserve Board's easier monetary stance may not have much further to go as Wall Street and financial centres around the world begin to focus on whether to achieve any rapid cuts in the US budget deficit. Optimism could keep the dollar stable against further interest rate cuts both in the US and Europe. But if that optimism turns to pessimism over another budget stalemate, anything could happen.

Closer to home, President Reagan's re-election, the Chancellor's statement and buoyant markets will all help the Telecom flotation. Final negotiations about price seem to be crystallising at between 127p and 130p, near the top of the expected range. Another interest rate cut would just be the icing on the cake.

Spreading law of good banking

Spreading risks is one of the cardinal rules of good banking. The problems encountered by Allied Arab Bank, which had to be given a £41m capital injection by its shareholders, bears out the importance of a well-spread loan portfolio.

Allied Arab's 1983 accounts showed a £10m loss after provisions of £11.1m, of which the largest part is £6.1m set against loans to Esal Commodities. The exposure to Esal is surprisingly high when compared with capital base on only £16.2m at the end of 1982, dwindling to £7.5m after last year's losses; hence the capital injection.

Under the Bank of England's flexible supervisory approach exposures above 10 per cent of capital have to be explained and justified to the Bank.

15 per cent of capital or 25 per cent if secured.

The Bank of England, however, does not set limits and there are doubtless many banks operating safely and profit-

ably with loans to individual borrowers above the 10 per cent guideline.

There is, nevertheless, a presumption that it is more desirable not to exceed this level. The existence of one or more large individual exposures is an indication of the degree of risk a bank is taking in its lending policies.

The problems of JMB and Allied Arab Bank, now being run by executives from Barclays, which holds 20 per cent, has ended up with a stronger capital base than before it came unstuck. But it is no coincidence that both banks suffered because of a heavy concentration of lending to individual borrowers. Nor is it surprising that there is now a growing clamour for banks to disclose publicly more information about loan portfolios.

Japanese steal the corporate lead

Just in case you had not caught up with the cumulative effects of economic changes over the past few years, the Geneva-based Capital International has come up with a startling statistical analysis that shows just how far Britain and Europe as a whole have fallen back in the race of the corporate international giants.

We have long become accustomed to US dominance in the world big company league. But the latest Capital International table of the 96 companies outside North America with stock market values above \$2 billion (£1.6 billion) shows that Japan is as dominant over Europe as the United States is over the rest of the world.

Japanese companies account for 55 of the list and are particularly dominant among the biggest companies of all. Eight of the top 10 are centred in Japan with Toyota at the top at \$13.7 billion just a fortnight ago.

Japanese banks account for five of the top 10 places, thanks in part to big price rises as the possible benefits of Japan's financial liberalization dawned on investors in Tokyo and around the world.

Royal Dutch Petroleum and BP make up the top 10 with Shell at eleventh and GEC in thirteenth place. So Britain is by no means out of it. But if the linked companies that form the Japanese shoga shosha like Mitsubishi and Mitsui were lumped together instead of being counted as separate quoted companies, then Japanese groupings would dominate the top of the league even further at some expense to their representation lower down.

Distribution of Companies worth more than \$2 billion*	
	Number of as % of total stock companies market capitalization
Japan	55 45.5
Australia	2 10.8
Hongkong	1 11.0
Singapore	1 7.6
Total Pacific region	59 39.8
United Kingdom	15 32.1
Germany	8 38.9
Switzerland	6 47.7
Netherlands	3 62.0
France	1 6.2
Sweden	1 9.7
Total Europe	34 33.5
United States	161 55.1
Canada	9 27.3
South Africa	3 15.5
World	256 46.5

*Stock market values on October 29, 1984
Source: Capital International Perspective

Such a perspective is a useful antidote to our historical predisposition to think of our traditional big companies as giants prancing on the world stage. Few are. And as it is the dollar rather than other currencies that have moved out of line in the past year, foreign exchange accidents can hardly explain away the dramatically changing picture.

The most apparently surprising feature of the analysis is that, in stock market terms at least, American industry shows up as more concentrated than most of the rest of the world, with Japan's industrial muscle also more concentrated than Britain's. This is partly because several of the giants of British (not to mention French) industry are in the hands of the state, while in Germany the stock market also plays far less of a role in the economy.

Utilities tend to be big companies everywhere. When British Telecom, followed perhaps by British Gas and others, are floated on the Stock Exchange, the picture will change at the margin. But Europe will remain far behind among the private giants of world class.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New stake at Yelverton

For the third time in a month, a near 20 per cent stake in Yelverton, the US M-listed investment group has changed hands.

The new buyer is Clair International, an American investment company.

• LUCAS, the maker of electrical components for the vehicle and aerospace industries, saw pretax profits for the year to the end of July jump from £2.1m to £3.6m. The final dividend was held at 6p net.

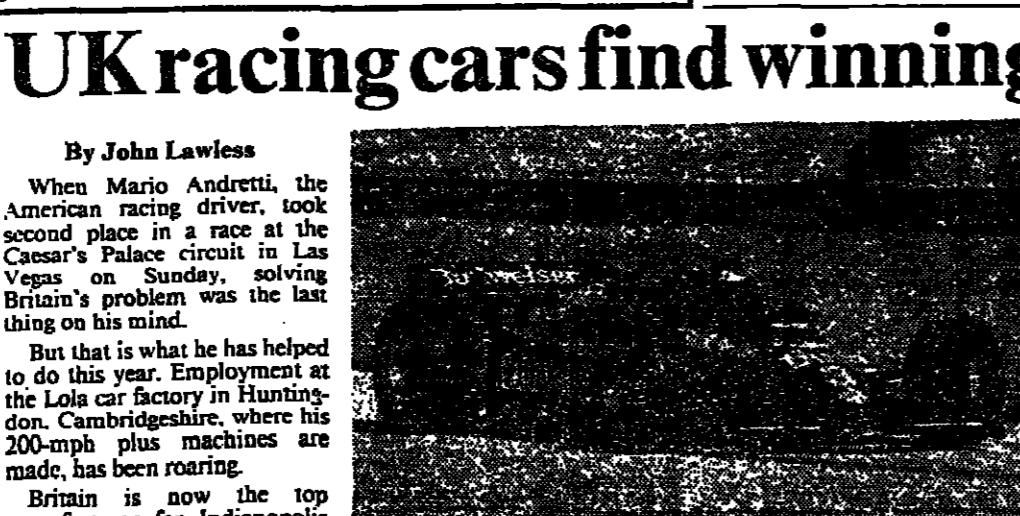
Tempus, page 21

• AMERSHAM International is to pay an interim dividend of 2.3p (1.9p) after profits for the six months to September 30 rose by 24 per cent to £8 million.

Tempus, page 21

• FERGUSON Industrial Holdings is to pay an unchanged interim dividend of 2.5p, after profits for the six months to August 31, rose fractionally to £2.86 million.

Tempus, page 21



On the right track: exports are booming for British-built Lolas.

for an 18-race "Indy" series next year.

But in manufacturing terms, it is an Oxford versus Cambridge affair. March, which took the bulk of sales in the past two years, is based at Bicester in Oxfordshire. Lola sold only five cars last year in the US, but it expects to obtain 30 to 40 per cent of the market now.

British racing cars are likely to take up to 90 per cent of sales

Howard Doris plans to create 1,000 jobs with new yard

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The rig builder Howard Doris is planning a new yard to construct rigs and platforms for the offshore industry, which will create 1,000 jobs.

The company, which aims to take advantage of the recent surge in gas exploration in the southern sector of the North Sea, has looked at three sites on the East coast.

One, on the Medway, near Chatham Docks, is owned by John Howard, the civil engineering company which owns 25 per cent of Howard Doris.

The scheme has been agreed in principle by Howard Doris shareholders. They are CG Doris of France, which owns half the company but is about to reduce its holding to nearer 33 per cent, John Howard and the Fairbrough Construction Group, which owns the remaining 22 per cent.

A final decision on the yard is

likely before Christmas to help the company win orders for equipment for new natural gas fields about to be brought into production off the coast of Norfolk.

Howard Doris has submitted bids for the work, based on its being carried out at its yard in Loch Kishorn in the North-west of Scotland, but it has qualified them with reductions in price which will become available if it sets up the new yard.

The Loch Kishorn yard, like the yard at Methil in Fife, which is 25 per cent owned by Howard Doris, is equipped to build the massive steel and concrete structures normally associated with the oil fields in the northern sector of the North Sea. The proposed new yard would be able to build smaller steel structures needed for the southern gas fields more economically.

Mr Albert Granville, chairman of Howard Doris, said yesterday that feed-back from the oil companies involved had led his company to investigate the possibility of opening a new yard on the east coast. However, taking over an existing ship building or ship repair yard from the nationalised British Shipbuilders has been ruled out.

He said that his company's experience in working at the former Scott Lithgow yard on the Clyde, where it now operates as consultants to the new owners, Trafalgar House, had led it to look at areas on the east coast, away from existing shipyards.

Mr Granville said: "Simply by changing the sign over a shipyard gate from 'shipyard' to 'offshore yard' does not work. We have no objection to strong trade unions as long as we have strong management and nego-

tiated agreements which are accepted."

Any new yard set up on the East coast by Howard Doris would also be well placed to take advantage of an expansion of gas exploration in the Dutch sector of the North Sea.

For that reason, Howard Doris has no plans to join such organisations as BRIT (British Indigenous Technology Group) which is now attempting to bring more work from the North Sea oil industry to wholly-owned British companies.

BRIT's director, Mr Christopher Ryan said in Dublin last night that British industry had missed the first opportunities presented by the discovery of North Sea oil, but were now better placed to take advantage of new opportunities and to win export orders.

Share index at new peak

The Stock Exchange account which will embrace the huge British Telecom flotation got off to a flying start yesterday.

Helped by the confident tone of the Chancellor's autumn statement equities, as measured by the FT-SE 100 share index, climbed to a new closing peak of 1,175.1, up 10.9. The more narrow but still widely quoted FT30 share index finished 8.2 points below its May record of 914.7 points, a gain of 14.6 points.

The market was also helped by the confident expectation that interest rates will fall within the next two weeks, by good figures from Lucas Industries and by the drift back to work in the pits.

Sterling continued its rally against the dollar, rising almost half a point to 1.1270.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1,175.1 up 10.9
(High: 1,178.2; low: 1,165.2)
FT Index: 914.7 up 14.6
FT Gilts: 83.37 up 0.55
FT All Share: 555.05 up 5.44
Bargains: 24,250
Datastream: US Leaders

Index: 105.30 up 0.81
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1214.68 down 4.4
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,235.12 down 4.16
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1044.45 down 2.87

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling: Index 76.5 up 0.2 (range 76.5-76.2)
DM 2,679.50 up 50nts
DM 3,737.5 up 0.0125
Fr 11,4650 up 0.0050
Yen 305.25 up 1.0
Dollar: Index 138.4 up 0.1
DM 2,9450 up 0.0030

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.2675
Dollar DM 2.9470
INTERNATIONAL
ECU \$0.597496
SDR \$0.800748

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 10%-10%
3 month interbank 10-9%

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9%-9½
3 month DM 5½-5¾
3 month Fr 11½-11½
US rates
Bank prime rate 12.00-11.75
Fed funds N/A
Treasury long bond 108½-108¾

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period Oct 3 to Nov 6 1984, inclusive: 10.616 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$345.80 pm \$345.00
close \$346.50 - 347 (\$273.25 - 273.75)
New York (latest): \$346.85
Kruegerland (per coin): \$358.50 - 358 (\$281.25 - 282.25)
Sovereigns (new): \$81 - 82 (\$264 - \$1.75)
*Excludes VAT

Canada to relax investment rules

By John Lawless

Canada's new Government is to reform its foreign investment policy which, for more than a decade, has been among the most restrictive in the Western world.

On his first visit overseas as Minister for International Trade, Mr James Kelleher drew an enthusiastic welcome from business and bankers in London yesterday when he declared: "Canada is now open for business."

The new Conservative administration, he stressed, is to

throw the old-fashioned protectionist attitudes – inspired largely by fears that corporate finance from the United States would swamp Canadian industry – out the window.

Mr Kelleher said: "My government intends to adopt a more positive stance toward foreign investment."

He added: "Fira will be renamed 'Investment Canada' and will be given a new assignment to seek, encourage and expedite appropriate foreign investment."

Allied London Properties growing in every way

*Another record year

*£2.83 million profit.
Up 16.5%

*1.7p dividend per ordinary share.
Increase of 27.5%

*Property portfolio value reached £711 million – increase of £8.9 million

*Net asset value per share now 152p

*Sterling Homes buoyant

*Confident of achievements continuing during the current year



**THE TIMES
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You must always have your card available when claiming.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Another new peak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Nov 12. Dealings end, Nov 23. \$ Contango Day, Nov 26. Settlement Day, Dec 3.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES
Portfolio

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DAILY DIVIDEND

£2,000

Claims required for

+29 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

No.	Company	High	Low	Price	Chg/price	Gross Div	Yield %	P/E
BREWERY AND STORES								
1	Boots	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
2	Fine Art Dev	275	272	273.50	-0.50	3.104	5.50	14.5
3	Peters Stores	275	272	273.50	-0.50	3.075	5.50	14.5
4	Greenfield Leisure	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
5	Smith (W.H.) A*	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
6	Br Home Stores	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
7	Waiting & Willow	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
8	House Chancery	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
9	Beattie Jameson A*	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
10	Marks & Spencer	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
INDUSTRIALS B-Z								
11	SI	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
12	Tac*	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
13	Sunlight Serv	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
14	Vickers	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
15	Vulco	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
16	Shuttle	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
17	Vesper	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
18	UKO	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
19	Southern & Neweph	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
20	Wolverhampton Lam	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
ELECTRICALS								
21	Whitworth Elec	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
22	STC	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
23	Logica	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
24	Schlesinger (GH)	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
25	UEI	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
26	Jones Strand	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
27	Security Tag Sys	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
28	Cambridge Elec	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
29	Ferranti	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
30	Uld Scientific	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
PROPERTY								
31	Espley Trust	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
32	Br Land	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
33	Cardiff Prop	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
34	Markethill	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
35	Greytown City	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
36	Haskemore	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
37	Land Securities	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
38	Military	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
39	Parkeal	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
40	Sloane Estates	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
BRITISH FUNDS								
SHORNS								
41	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
42	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
43	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
44	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
45	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
46	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
47	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
48	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
49	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
50	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
51	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
52	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
53	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
54	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
55	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
56	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
57	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
58	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
59	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
60	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
61	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
62	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
63	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
64	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
65	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
66	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
67	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
68	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
69	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
70	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
71	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
72	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
73	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
74	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
75	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
76	Trees C	125	124	124.50	-0.05	1.25	1.00	14.5
7								

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Chancellor helps shares to a record

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Shares climbed impressively to a new peak yesterday as the market registered satisfaction with the Chancellor's autumn statement. The weakening miners' strike, hopes of interest rate cuts within the next two weeks and the surprisingly good Lucas Industries figures also contributed to getting the British Telecom account off to a flying start.

At the close the FT-SE share index, based on 100 stocks, was riding at a record closing high of 1,175.1 points, up 10.9 points. Earlier it has been even higher - at 1,176.1 points.

The more narrow but still widely quoted FT 30 share index jumped 14.6 points to 914.7 points, just .82 points from its record high achieved in May.

The BT flotation, the biggest ever, is expected to be an

Shares of the Tesco supermarket chain jumped 4p to a 24p peak yesterday. The company's interim figures are due tomorrow. The market expects about £30 million profit against £25 million.

unqualified success with private investors scrambling for the stock. As a result institutional investors are likely to have cash to spare after their applications are treated. Hence the rush for other stocks as fund managers earmarked a home for cash hitherto earmarked for BT.

Government stocks joined in the fun. They achieved gains stretching to almost a point, with a late flurry helping sentiment. The Government broker sold more of the Exchequer 9½ per cent tap at £20¾.

Among leaders Imperial Chemical Industries had a

rather subdued day, gaining only 2p to 674p. Lucas was the star, jumping 28p to 257p. Hanson Trust was up 8p to 266p.

Suggestions that a deal could soon be announced which would resolve the Savoy takeover deadlock lifted Savoy "A" shares 15p to a 350p peak. The powerful, high-voting "B" shares were unchanged at 285. Trushtone Force gained 5p to 135p.

DRG Group, the old Dickson Robinson packaging outfit, improved another 1p to 157p following last week's talk with analysts. But the share price is still well down from recent highs, achieved on the back of talk of a takeover at the Bristol-based company.

Polly Peck showed a 15p gain to 234p as City men look forward to the next round of trading news which is due soon.

Share prices on the building and building materials pitches were bright. BPB Industries - another company with figures coming up - jumped 10p to 303p, and Blue Circle went 8p higher to 486p.

Costain Group, which sold off 48.6 per cent holding in Canada-based Costain Limited for £23.6 million last week, rose 6p to 346p, and fellow construction group John Laing went 9p better to 211p as the sector took pleasure in thoughts of more interest rate cuts to come.

Buying support emerged for chemical companies, with Laporte Industries leading the way after favourable comment on the group's move into specialist products. BOC Group was also moving upward, gaining 6p to 274p.

Yorkshire Chemical, where there has been a change of chairman this month and where

market speculators expect to see some bid action, picked up 1p to 56p. There were gains of a few pence for Brent Chemicals and Coalite Group.

On the insurance pitches, life assurance shares glowed with pleasure when the analysts found nothing to harm the sector in the Autumn statement.

Juliana's Holdings, the disco group, has taken a small shareholding - a little under 2 per cent - in Kunkin Holdings, the leisure group run by Sir Fred Poniat and Mr Don Robinson. The share could be offered to a joint venture over a disco at York. Shares of Kunkin, which has three discos, are now traded under the special dealing facility at about 30p. The company plans a full or USM quote.

After the withdrawal of life assurance premium tax relief in Budget, investors were fearful of more damage to the industry's tax advantages.

There were gains of as much as 15p at one stage, but prices then boiled over to show rises such as 3p to 193p for Equity & Law, 8p to 486p for Legal & General and 7p to 473p for Prudential Corporation.

Composite insurers were generally firmer ahead of this week's bout of trading news, although General Accident, Royal Insurance and San Alliance showed losses of a few pence as they went ex-dividend.

On the oil lists, Monument Oil & Gas, the relic of Minster Assets, traded at 30p, a few pence better than some market men expected. Minster's insurance businesses were sold to GAN, the French group, last week for 153p a share, leaving

the oil interests to be floated on the USM under the Monument name.

Newcomer Instem continued to forge ahead, rising another 10p to 190p yesterday. This computer electronics company joined the USM last week at a 145p placing price.

Dobson Park Industries holds a 38 per cent stake in Instem, and is benefiting from the success of its associate. Dobson shares picked up another 3p to 77p, adding to pennies gained last week. Mining engineer Dobson is also getting kinder looks from investors as more miners return to work. The group reports full year profits early next month.

Other industrial and electronics shares gained from the improved profits from Lucas Industries. Smiths Industries, who report annual results tomorrow, rose 10p to 649p. City analysts expect profits of about £3 million against £2.8 million last time.

A E Group followed the trend for motor components makers, accelerating 4p higher to 103p.

Len Group, continued its run up ahead of half year results, due on Thursday, rising 8p to a new high of 171p for this year.

Among packaging companies, Metal Box is also experiencing some preresults excitement. The group reports half year figures later this month and the shares went 12p higher to 358p.

Brikat Group, the micros and software seller, continues its strong run after beating earnings forecasts earlier this month. Brikat joined the USM back in May and told investors to expect profits of not less than £625,000 and net dividends of 0.375p a share. In the event, the company made £726,000,

against £162,000 the year before, and paid out 75p.

Instinct Energy gained another 10p to 443p, still on market enthusiasm for the group's oil interests in the Paris Basin. The market saw both a good drilling report and an upgrading of reserves estimates last week.

Atlantic Resources recouped 4p on Friday of Tuskar Resources dry oil in the Celtic Sea. Tuskar went 3p higher to 30p yesterday, wiping out last week's loss.

Sun Oil, another favourite explorer among oil share speculators, got a 20p boost to 160p as market men became hopeful of news from the survey and drilling front.

Equipo, the office equipment group, fell 8p to 165p. The company is raising £1.5 million through a one for four rights

issue at 143p. The cash is, in part, needed to fund the takeover of Purdie and Kirkpatrick, an office equipment group operating mainly in Scotland.

P and K achieved profits of £16,000 in its last financial year. Equipo, which is forecasting half year profits of £500,000 (£364,000), is paying £1.85 million for P and K - £300,000 cash and the rest in shares. The company has also in recent months put through a number of deals costing about £450,000.

Equipo is keen to grow into a national operation largely through take overs of local groups.

Another first for British Telecom. As befits the largest ever share flotation, BT shares will be accorded the distinction of being traded by all eight industrial jobbers when dealings start in the next few weeks.

The magnitude of the problem is demonstrated by the continuing dullness of the British car market, especially the after market. Where conditions have been more propitious, Lucas has prospered. Sales in the aerospace sector, the second biggest for Lucas, rose from £255m to £269m, while pretax profits added £1.2m to £16.7m. Over the next couple of years the airbus and commuter aircraft should increase the importance of aerospace contribution.

Industrials likewise performed comfortably, raising pretax profits from £3.9m to £12.6m. But what is noticeable throughout the company is its relative success in overseas markets: subsidiaries abroad provided no less than £26.3m of pretax profits.

With its return on capital at 6.8 per cent Lucas is still struggling, even though shareholders, whose dividend is maintained at 12.4p gross, will be relieved that it was not paid out of reserves.

Amersham Int

Does the market collectively,

know rather more about the

quality of Amersham Interna-

tional's research effort than

any one individual? This could

be one explanation for yes-

terday's 25p leap in the share

TEMPUS

Soaring Lucas still faces an uphill struggle

Lucas showed the pack a clean

pair of heels by jumping from

229p to 257p as the implica-

tions of its remarkable £30m

profits turnaround to pretax

profits of £32.6m sank in.

Or closer inspection, how-

ever, the measure of the task

still before Lucas is enough to

daunt a financial Hercules.

Turnover rose 15 per cent to

£1.397m, and of that the key

sector profits advanced by

24 per cent to £8 million on

sales ahead by a similar

percentage, points of both sales

and profits gains. Further

progress is expected in the

second half.

Nevertheless, the imposts on

gross profits advanced by far

higher percentages, raising

additional questions about the

quality of group earnings.

The interest bill was ahead

by 84 per cent to £675,000,

while the tax bill jumped by 41

per cent. As a result, earnings

advanced by 18 per cent.

But the group sounds far

more positive about the impact

of its research and develop-

ment spending into non-radio-

active diagnostic products.

About 10 per cent group sales -

perhaps £10 million a year - is

carried for R and D

expenditure, of which about £5

million is allocated to the non-

radioactive side. Amersham

considers the market for its

products is worth nearly £800

million.

Does Amersham, therefore,

have the equivalent of Glaxo's

Zantac hidden away in its

laboratories? Or more prosaically,

is it a smart predator

building up a stake ahead of

1988, when the Government

might be tempted to sell its

golden share?

Ferguson

Ferguson Industrial Holdings

is a brightly managed building

conglomerate. Sadly, cracks are

appearing in the attractive

image.

Part of the rot set in yesterday. Trading profits were broadly unchanged at £3.2 million, and brokers' hopes of yet more of his new tap, Exchequer 9½ per cent 1998, at 96%, where he was both on and off.

The Government Broker has been very successful in selling the tap ahead of the British Telecom flotation. Last week, he dealt at 96%, and then 96%, each time appearing briefly to trade, before raising his price again. Some claim that his tactics amount to teasing the market higher in progressive steps. Others suggest that very little of the tap now remains, hence leaving the market more or less at the authorities' mercy.

Ferguson board piled on the agony by announcing an unchanged interim dividend at 2.5p. Even though interim interest payable halved to £146,000. The market took its cue from the statement and the dividend - the shares fell nearly 20p yesterday to 148p.

But the board looks set to compound the situation still further. While openly admitting to seeking a deal - and plainly needing one, given the Goliaths in the building supplies sector, and the Government's tight fiscal policy - Ferguson now plans to float off its highly successful printing and packaging side, where interim profits advanced by 12 per cent.

This looks like folly. Ferguson would be left with a cash injection of about £10 million, and a rump of cyclical interests. Takeover target is the normal market term for this. Instead, Ferguson should try to reverse itself entirely into an expansionist paper and packaging group, intending subsequently to engineer a separate float for the building interests.

These might then have the supporting muscle of a larger company to pull off larger deals. His Bunzl completed its British acquisition programme.

Gilts

Gilts were in no mood yesterday to believe wild rumours about alleged plans by the Inland Revenue to impose fiscal neutrality on pension funds and life companies.

Longs, where most of the carnage would take place, advanced by 6 point, and the Government Broker supplied yet more of his new tap, Exchequer 9½ per cent 1998, at 96%, where he was both on and off.

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LASER

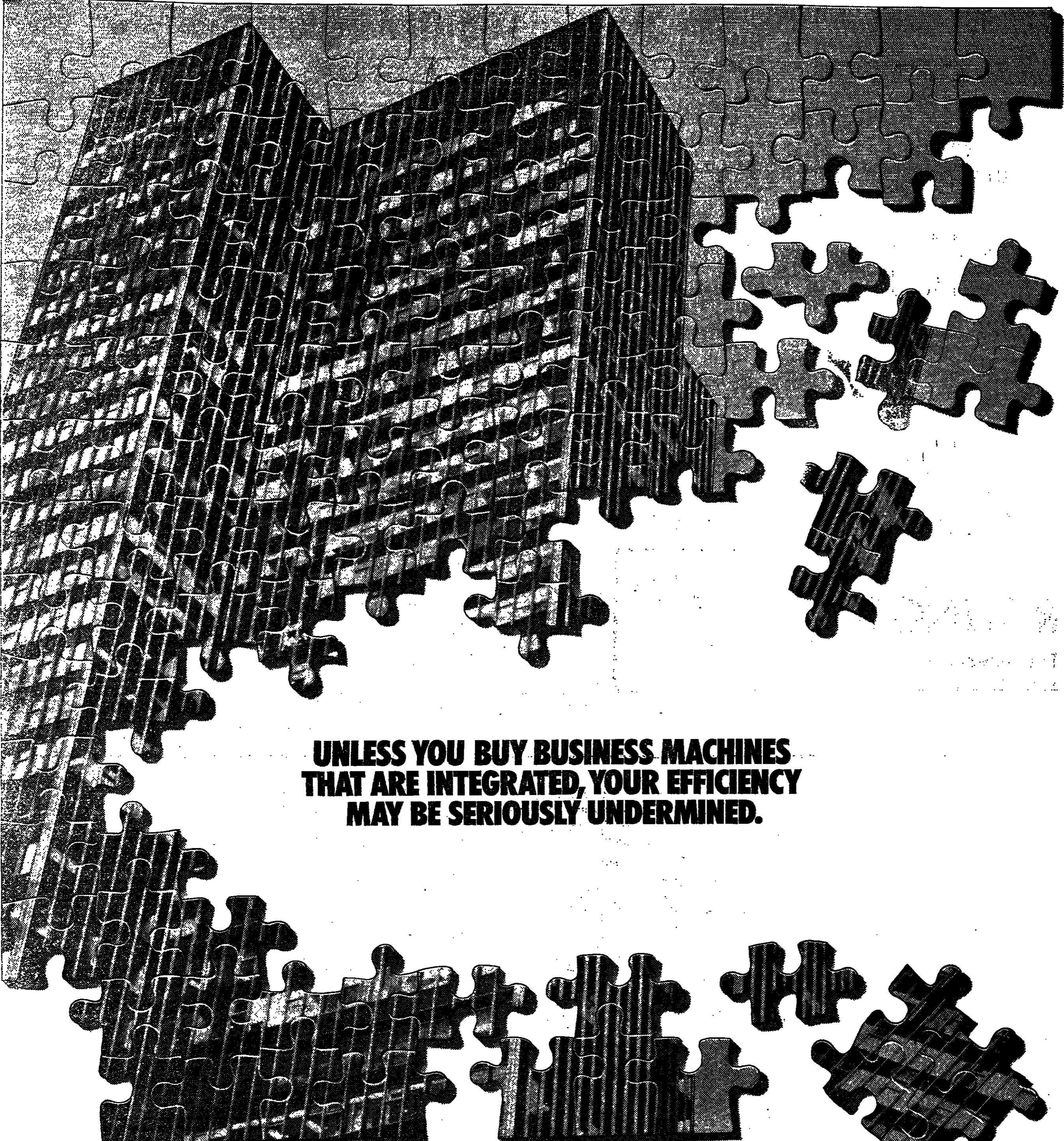
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Our physicists have made significant improvements in laser technology. They have shr

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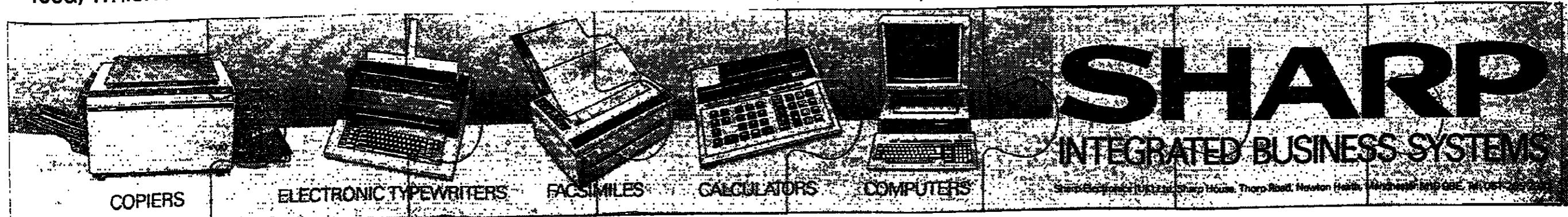
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(TT/COKR/)



City firms to merge on January 1

Edward Moore and Sons and Rowland Neville, the city chartered accountants, will merge on January 1. The new firm will practice as Moores and Rowland.

Edward Moore has 53 partners and 330 staff at its 11 British offices and Rowland Neville has 18 partners and 150 staff in three British offices. The firms have overseas offices in Belgium, Jersey, Switzerland, Hongkong, Singapore and Vanuatu.

The combined billings will be about £19m, of which £8m arises in overseas offices. Edward Moore is a founder

member and provides the present chairman.

The senior partner of Moores and Rowland will be Moore's Mr Peter Foss. Rowland's Mr John Smethers as deputy senior partner.

Mrs Foss said: "Added services to our clients and specialist support to our offices outside London and internationally will be a major benefit from the merger."

Mr Smeathers said: "One of the strengths of this merger lies in the common philosophy and approach of the partners to professional practice."

Technology problems hit Bemrose

By Alison Eadie

Continued hiccups in the new technology of cheques mean Bemrose Corporation will only break even this year against pretax profits of £2.2m last time. There is also a question mark over the final dividend, which will depend upon the resolution of the technical problems.

The company said yesterday that the expected profit's recovery in the second half, after depressed profits of £261,000 against £1.1m in the first half, would not materialize. The difficulties of laser printing and sophisticated computer techniques in cheque production for Bemrose's two major customers, Barclays and National Westminster banks, have caused loss of volume and increased costs.

Volume has doubled in the last two months and is almost up to expected levels, but production costs are still too high, according to Mr David Wiglesworth, the chief executive.

Despite the cheque problems, Bemrose is about to make an acquisition in the US in the specialty advertising market, which the company has identified as a growth area.

A merger of bodies dealing with the private and public sectors is desirable as well as feasible

The City agent overheard chatting to a fellow commuter as their train rolled slowly towards Waterloo was clearly confused. "What on earth are a bunch of town hall book keepers merging with a shower of number crunchers for?" he asked. His view of the City norm had apparently suffered a severe setback with the announcement last week that the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) and the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) were holding merger talks.

In demonstrating that the man was not an accountant, the commuter's question highlighted one of the problems which has created the need for a merger. The public perception of the two accountancy bodies lags well behind the reality of their members' work. So too, in many respects, does the organization and administration of the two institutes.

While the ICAEW has its roots in auditing, which indeed can involve tasks akin to adding up the numbers in a telephone directory, the bulk of its members are now involved in the wider aspects of commercial life ranging from tax advice to insolvency work.

Similarly, CIPFA was once dominated by local government accountants with stubby pencils and forms in triplicate. Its 1973 charter, however, broadened its role substantially and its members now work in all parts of the public sector.

CIPFA's main problem was that, although its expertise in public sector accounting was unchallenged, its size inhibited its ability to make its voice heard in wider circles. With only 11,000 members and future growth stunted by cuts in public spending it became clear that some action needed to be taken.

The ICAEW, which has nearly 80,000 members, has

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Towards unified accountancy

By Ian Griffiths

achieved a position of authority for its technical expertise and, with its extensive resources, become a powerful and effective lobbying force. In recent years, however, a glaring weakness in its organization became apparent. The institute had little working knowledge of the public sector.

The weakness was made even more obvious by the present Government which launched a financial management initiative aimed at improving efficiency and accountability. Private sector accountancy firms were drafted in to carry out work for local and national government, more local authority audits were undertaken by private firms and there was an increase in the number of secondments to government departments.

As the barriers between public and private sector were broken down by the common cause of improved financial management the ICAEW and CIPFA were drawn slowly together. From initial informal consultations it became clear that there was much common ground between them.

The merger, which still has to be approved by the members, is not just a selfish move to overcome weaknesses and create a more powerful entity. Its implications for the accountancy profession are much wider and it could herald a far-reaching restructuring of the profession.

The two institutes have similar training methods and standards but there will have to be substantial changes for a system of common qualification to work. The most likely course of action is to have a common core examination for all students followed by specialization with appropriate tests to ensure competence in the chosen field.

The ICAEW had already recognized the need to introduce training outside private practices. Following Mr Bob Tricker's report on the way the institute was structured it had also set up a working party to examine how it could be best organized to serve its members.

One of Mr Tricker's suggestions was a collegiate system which

would cater more adequately for members' specialities.

The announcement of the merger could therefore not come at a better time.

This merger could be the first step in a gradual integration of the accountancy profession. The last grand plan for unity failed in 1970. A more ordered and practical approach could work.

The process will be helped by the increasing level of cooperation between the three main practising institutes of chartered accountants in England, Scotland and Ireland. Rather than attempt to overcome cultural, historical and geographical difficulties by a wholesale merger, the three bodies are working closely on matters of mutual interest. As a result of this cooperation, the Scottish institute is offering a similar arrangement for CIPFA's Scottish members to that being organized south of the Border.

The key is common standards of education and training. A common qualification will open the door to a united profession. The Institute of Cost and Management Accountants

and the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants could, however, be left out in the cold.

While training standards are equally demanding, the methods vary and both institutes have substantial overseas membership which makes it difficult to bring them into the fold.

There is no other reason to exclude them and, in time, it may be possible for changes to be made which will allow members of these bodies to participate actively in a new-style profession geared much more to the members' needs.

An accountancy profession structured to cope with varied specializations and work which accountants now carry out is still a long way off.

Mr Maurice Stonefrost, president of CIPFA, sums up the new mood thus: "We believe that the accountancy profession should put aside divisive, competitive practices and should bring an authoritative and dynamic approach to financial management across the whole of the economy - public and private."

APPOINTMENTS

ICL (UK): Mr Roger Wood has become the first sales director of ICL (UK).

The appointment of Sir Alastair Pilkington to the board of the Wellcome Foundation, announced on November 7, as a non-executive director.

John Poland & Co: Mr Peter Hutchison is now a director of the company and underwriter of non-marine syndicate no 106.

Imperial Group: Mr James Blyth has been appointed a non-executive member of the board.

F & C Pacific Investment Trust: Sir Hugh Corazzi, recently British Ambassador to Japan, has been made a director.

Minet Properties: Mr K. L. Sammons has been appointed managing director.

Shaw Cable: The following have been appointed executive directors: Mr Bill Housley, director of marketing, Mr Paul Paroissien, director of financial services and Mr Richard Tripp, director of telecommunication services.

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CUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY LIMITED

INTERIM STATEMENT

The unaudited sales and net profit of the Company for the six months ended 1st July 1984, as compared with the sales and net profit for the six months ended 3rd July 1983, are as follows:

Sales	£82,995,000	£64,883,000
Profit (Loss) before Taxation	£13,635,000	£16,282,000*
Taxation Charge (Credit)	£6,135,000	£12,900,000
Net Profit (Loss)	£7,500,000	£1,382,000*

*Includes unusual charges of £5,634,000 mainly redundancy payments.

Registered Office and U.K. Marketing Headquarters: 46/50 Combe Road, New Malden, Surrey.

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We have extensive research and development capabilities in a multitude of disciplines. In the UK we've been present through our subsidiary May & Baker Ltd for over fifty years. This major British company has well established, highly regarded products in the agrochemical and pharmaceutical industries.

We're present in over ninety countries - in some as May & Baker Ltd - which gives us an international outlook. And the technology is certainly of a big group. And because we have a dynamic R&D team on the spot wherever you are, we're a bit like our TDAI*.

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R&D Project: 100,000 R&D staff worldwide.

Discover New Markets

In the UK, for example, our R&D base in the pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries have currently working with a very novel Rhône-Poulenc product called TDAI*, a powerful new tool for the design of efficient chemical reactors. TDAI* is the result of a major piece of original research and it represents a significant breakthrough.

It's originality - that's the first phase transfer catalyst to be easily applied on an industrial scale. As such it promises to provide

our customers with an important technical edge on their competitors.

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- University's name is Mud: Page 26

Industry's chance to reach classroom

By Maggie McLenning

British schools are to be given the opportunity to move to the forefront of technology with the launch last week of The Times Network for Schools which will be run by a subsidiary of News International. Schools on the system can link into over 50 categories of information via the computers operated by British Telecom's electronic mail service Telecom Gold.

Many of the system features are embryos of those currently thriving in US commercial sectors which are based on electronic mail, such as on-line databases and "warehouses" of information, setting of "try before you buy" software programs, and satellite communications.

Electronic mail may prove the catalyst to successful introduction of micros into schools - a move which has been heavily criticized by some educationalists.

Professor of Computer Science at Massachusetts University, Joseph Weizenbaum, argued in a recent interview with the American *Byte* magazine that the current educational policy of "teaching Basic to eight-year-olds was the wrong way to learn about using computers". He believes that "the more pervasive computers become, the more invisible" they should be and advocates their use as a tool for learning.

Certainly in the US electronic mail, which involves little technical expertise beyond dialling a telephone number and following simple commands, is one of the most rapidly growing services. Schools there are not subsidised to use it but the business sector has created a boom.

The UK could well follow a similar expansion, bearing in mind that the country's 33,000

Time the DHSS caught up with the micro revolution in special schools

In all the fast talk about microcomputers - how they will revolutionise the way we work and think and learn - little publicity has been given to the often dramatic impact they have on the lives of the handicapped.

Slow but steady research has been going on for some years into adapting the micro, for the physically handicapped, such as the blind, and into using it for the mentally handicapped - those with learning difficulties. It is not headline-grabbing stuff and it sounds worthy, but to children suffering from cerebral palsy, for example, the microcomputer makes the difference between writing and being quite unable to do so.

Such spastic children have very limited speech and little control over their limbs. They are literally cut off from the world. With a switch fitted to a micro, however, they can, by whatever physical control they have - a big toe or a left elbow - spell out words.

Another invention launched this autumn - enables the blind and partially sighted to use the micro linked to a Brailleur to communicate more effectively. Developed by Dr Tom Vincent of the Open University, it converts braille into print and print into speech, thereby enabling a person to type in Braille, produce a simultaneous printed version and then, with the help of a speech synthesizer, to check the print version independently.

This development, which won the £500 David Scott Blackhall Memorial Award presented annually by BBC

Radio 4's "In Touch" programme, was funded with money from government and charitable sources, as well as by the Open University. Last year eight schools for the visually handicapped were supplied with the new microcomputer/synthetic speech system. The pilot scheme was financed by the Microelectronics Education Programme, and the Department of Trade and Industry. Children were taught Braille, programming in BASIC and keyboard skills.

The money appears to be forthcoming for research if there are the people ready and able to put forward proposals. Moreover funds are also

required. The same can be said of computer-based equipment needed for children with other handicaps. Special schools will have to wheel and deal resorting to their tried and tested methods of begging from parents, the local authority or the rotary club.

These are the methods which ordinary schools have to employ to build up their stock of microcomputers. All - or almost all - schools have now obtained one micro under the Department of Trade and Industry scheme. But one micro doesn't go very far, particularly in a special school where a handicapped child might need a whole system to him or herself.

Mary Hope, the national co-ordinator for special education who is based at the Council for Educational Technology, reckons that 85 per cent of special schools have one or more microcomputer (most of those would have only one). But when one looks at what they are doing with the machines, she estimates that only about 30 per cent have got them in use. Of these no more than 15 per cent would have the micros in regular use supporting the curriculum, and only about 2 per cent would be using them to widen the curriculum.

Such depressing statistics should not surprise, given the nature of the English and Welsh education system and the severe shortage of funds. But things don't have to be as bad as this. Guidelines could be sent out to teachers of slow learners, for example, to stimulate them to use the word processing capacity of a micro. It is

well known that children who have difficulty with writing can achieve good results on a micro, particularly in cooperation with others.

Perhaps more important is the lack of hardware. It would cost very little - a few million pounds - to equip every special school properly with computer-based equipment. The benefits both in terms of the quality of life and the enhanced productiveness of individuals - would be enormous. Until the machines become a normal part of a special school or institution, teachers are not going to regard them as a normal part of their work.

There is a centrally-funded scheme whereby the Department of Health and Social Security will pay for a communication aid if it is considered necessary. Such aids have to be provided by Possum Limited and both the criteria for giving one and the choice of aids are narrow. They may be used only for basic communication not for enhancing the quality of a person's life. With the rapid changes in technology and the development of highly flexible systems this distinction is unhelpful. Yet disabled people needing a communication aid are stuck with what Possum can provide thus circumscribing their choice and encouraging a company's monopoly position.

The hardware problem therefore could be solved if the DHSS changed its funding policy. It is most unlikely to do so, but the dearth of hardware is now considered to be a much greater problem than the lack of software.

Big companies may call 'time' on IBM

by Kevan Pearson

IBM is going into battle with new software in a bid to stop smaller manufacturers beating it in the burgeoning office automation arena.

This is because several

companies, including mini

computer specialists Data

General and Digital Equipment,

have been outselling IBM in the

office systems market.

IBM's software is being

written to link such things as

the personal computer, which is

fast becoming the standard

workstation in IBM computer

environments, with medium

systems, such as System/36, and

IBM mainframes.

Linking these systems is

already possible but the recent

announcements from IBM

makes it clear they are designed

to let PCs use the office

management facilities resident

on IBM mainframes, such as

the distributed office support

system, and will allow IBM PCs

to send and receive finished

documents to other

systems.

Content Fine'

But many of the latest systems

will not be available until late

1985, or even early 1986. As

Charles Brett, a senior consultant

with BIS Applied Systems

said: "The content is fine; it is

the timing that is out. And that

could hurt IBM." Many large

companies are considering their

office automation requirements,

and according to Mr Brett, many say they will have to go to Data General, Wang or one of the other suppliers, if IBM doesn't come out with the right products soon.

Both DG and Digital Equipment (DEC) have announced full office automation systems for their mini computers and both support IBM communications standards. DG recently added decision support software to its comprehensive electronics office system. Both of these, and also Hewlett-Packard, could provide stiff competition to IBM.

No details

ICL, which announced its grand

office strategy in September, is

also under fire. While IBM

announced products - some of

them way off - ICL merely

announced a "strategy" but

didn't detail the products.

ICL centred its announce-

ment on plans for "open

systems" and a move away

from its own proprietary sys-

tems. IBM did not mention

international standards in its

announcement and it seems it is

all that IBM can do to integrate

its own disparate systems at

present. It will be interesting to

see how seriously ICL have

taken this strategy when it

launches its One per Desk

computer this Thursday.

Apart from open systems

interconnection (OSI), the Unix

Turn to page 27

S. Africa software shut down hits UK

From Claire Goedding in Johannesburg

British software house CAP (Computer Analysts and Programmers) has lost CAP South Africa because the demand for custom-built systems has dried up. The company recently came under the full control of the PE consulting group, which has owned a 60 per cent share since 1980. P-E bought out CAP's share in its former subsidiary, and promptly closed the firm, making ten staff redundant, and absorbing another 25 into PE's own operation.

Several major projects were still under way, including software for Johannesburg City Council. The package sales and the industrial section were still healthy, according to sources inside the company, but there were not enough prospects in the tailor-made market to justify keeping CAP S.A. open.

Boom during recession

CAP founded its South African operation in 1976 to take advantage of the then profitable business in custom-built software. Since then, according to PE chairman John Fleming, "South Africa has followed the worldwide trend to package solutions".

The closure has left several British software products without representation in South Africa. Philip Rule, chairman of Safe Computing, made a swift visit to Johannesburg to appoint a new South African distributor for his company's Micro-Safe manufacturing software. "I was quick off the mark because the market is just ripe," said Mr Rule. "As effect Syspro, the new distributor will be reaping the benefit of CAP's missionary work - there's no competition here. There's been a dramatic increase of sales in S.A. in the last month - and that's during a recession."

Until April CAP S.A. handled the BOS operating system and applications packages. Then BOS followed its UK parent in breaking all links with CAP and setting up a separate firm owned and managed by ex-CAP S.A., a move which deprived CAP S.A. of important revenue from the package side.

'Office automation must start with O and M'

By Roger Woolnough

schools plus other educational establishments now have a low-cost entry point. Telecom Gold, the public electronic mail service, currently has about 14,000 users.

Bulletin boards, from which more sophisticated electronic mail systems grew, have become a cult in the US where there are hundreds centered on different specialist interest.

Many UK schools are already eyeing The Source (which is one of the databases under consideration for gateway facilities from The Times Network for Schools) and this has over 1,300 features and programs, ranging from the news and weather, to abstracts from 30 electronics magazines, and data on careers, education and on-line shopping.

One aspect of any form of electronic communication is its immediacy. TTNS will have satellite links through the Transcanada Expedition.

The concept of industry subsidising education, introduced within TTNS, also has roots in the US. Though UK schools may be catching up with US commercial developments using technology, they will probably go beyond the US schools taken on a national basis. Education is organised in the US on a state by state basis, so there have been no government schemes as such to spread the use of micros. Individual states have assisted, but much of the support has come direct from industry in the same way that TTNS is optimistic that UK companies will help subsidise it.

See page 27

greater office efficiency into two separate areas. The first is administrative cost reduction, which Mr Lessson argues, must take place before technology is introduced.

Then you must examine how office automation can enhance the various office activities. Banks, for example, have automated many functions for handling customer transactions, but the back office activities are still largely manual, according to Mr Lessson.

"We believe that PA has found an approach to office automation that is a real breakthrough," says Mr Lessson. "We are not afraid of recommending investment, but we do preach investment after savings have been achieved. We have proved this concept to some key assignments over the last 12 months."

PA divides the drive for



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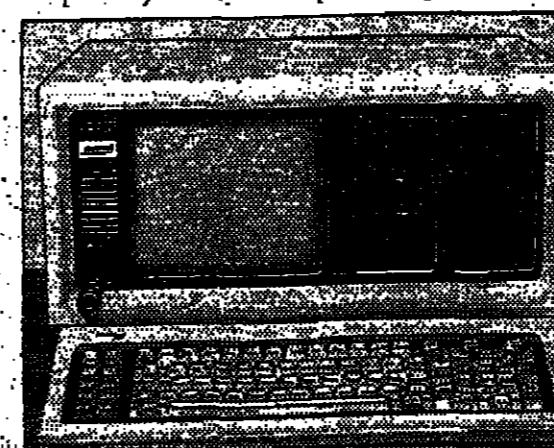
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Play this game and your name is Mud

Chatting up total strangers at home

By Phil Manchester

The home computer software industry is always searching for something novel to keep people's interest and at the same time the telecommunications industry is trying to find a way of attracting home users to the joys of networking, which they clearly regard as the next growth area.

Something which combines a novel approach to computer games with home networking would seem destined for stardom. Surprisingly it does not come from a whiz-kid software house nor from one of the trendy micro manufacturers, but from the research department of the Essex University, situated just outside Colchester.

It is a computerized "role"

playing game called Mud, which stands for Multi User Dungeon.

To play it you sit at your home terminal attached to a remote computer, sending commands and small slices of text to the abstract world of Mud via the network. When you enter the game you can adopt a persona which may or may not be similar to your own personality and through a series of encounters with others in the game you may gain experience and find out more about the dungeon.

Sophisticated environment

What makes it exciting is the opportunity to meet other players within the game and to "chat" over the network.

The authors of the program, Richard Bartle and Roy Trubshaw, have created a sophisticated environment for people to communicate with each other and the game-playing side is incidental to the way it allows communications between total



Richard Bartle is ready to take on all-comers on his network game - but it isn't much fun when you have to pay the telephone bill.

strangers. The software engineering is way beyond anything previously applied to home micro software.

Commands from users are interpreted using a natural language interface which allows a wide range of variations and abbreviations on the commands. The scenario, or world that users move about in, is defined by a database that can

see Mud as the first in a bagful of multi-user games. The CompuNet version of Mud only opens to Commodore 64 users - the only ones who can get into CompuNet at the moment - and costs £3 an hour to play, which can become expensive if you become addicted to the game.

The Essex University version is also likely to be inaccessible to most people as it requires an expensive packet switch service (PSS) connection.

Mud is expected to be one of the most popular innovations in home computing over the next year or two, and other services will almost certainly come on stream.

The rich and resourceful

The major obstacle to multi-user games over the telecommunications network at the moment is the high cost of playing them. Mr Bartle noted that one player had to stop playing Mud earlier this year because of an enormous phone bill (£3,000 in eight months). May be the forthcoming changes in British Telecom might lead to a more enlightened attitude to telephone charges for this type of service. For the time being, however, Mud playing will be limited to the rich or the resourceful.

Mr Bartle is a lecturer in the Essex University's department of computer science and cognitive studies and is specifically involved in the study of planning systems - branch of artificial intelligence research.

Mr Trubshaw has now left the university and is working as a contract programmer in the United States. But they intend to produce a rewritten Mud sometime next year.

By Darrell Ince

The recent publication of a remarkable government document may drastically affect software production in the 1990s. The document has the innocuous title "Strategy for knowledge based IPSE development". It describes how the Government, through the Alvey Directorate, will apply artificial intelligence techniques to the increasingly complex process of software construction.

Currently, the main Alvey artificial intelligence work has

Go-ahead Exeter reaching its Prime

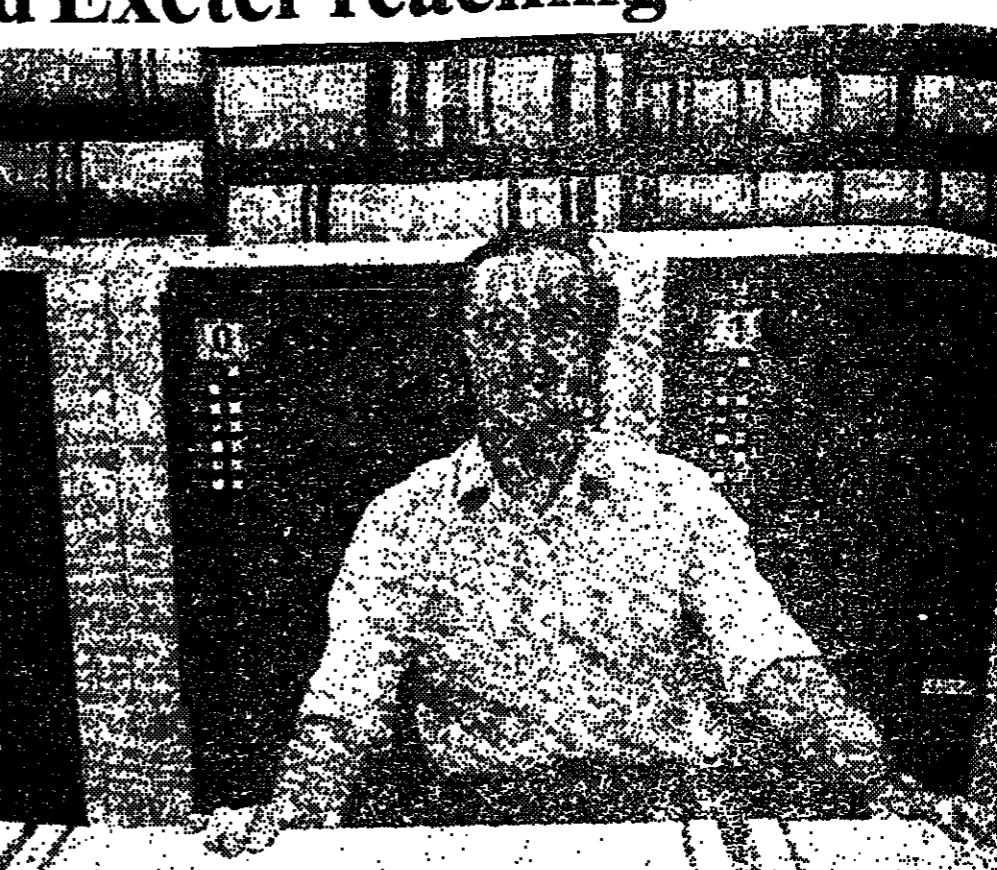
By David Walker

Mr Ian Campbell of the university's computer department sits at his BBC Micro, taps in a coded address, a couple of passwords and an instruction and his disk drive begins recording the contents of a manual stored at the university of York.

This, in the trade, is called "networking". What Exeter University had become good at is networking that involves machines made by different manufacturers, half the battle towards a common set of "protocol standards" for all computers.

Exeter's progress in networking owes more than a little to the Computer Unit's director, Dr Howard Davies, who manages to combine the job of supplying the university's computing needs with an active programme of development of equipment and techniques. If GEC's Campus Package Switching Exchange now works, it is because of long months of on-site testing by Dr Davies and his Exeter colleagues. These will come December 31st, be much happier people than they now are. At the cost of Christmas fatigue, they hope to see installed the university's new main frame computer, a Prime 9650 and a Prime 9750; its "antique" ICL 4/72 has long been considered redundant.

But the installation of new equipment is not a decision for the university, however much encouragement Dr Davies gets (and he does wish for more staff). Such decisions are taken by the Computer Board for the Universities. From this quarter has recently come recognition of Exeter's go-ahead spirit. Dr



Howard Davies, Exeter University's computer unit director says "The next few years are really going to be exciting."

Davies and colleagues received £100,000 from the board to buy equipment - mainly BBC Micros - not for their kindred in science and mathematics but for staff in the faculty of arts.

This is an experiment over three years, to assess the reaction of student and staff in English and history to the

availability of computers. "The arts faculty is a bit like Africa 150 years ago," Dr Davies says. "It's a large, unexplored continent as far as computers go. We're open minded: we just want to encourage staff to try things out."

This could be fascinating and the university has recruited

tation of the IPSE database. A recent EEC funded study concluded that much more research was needed into the hardware and software mechanisms required. Judged by this controversial report even the production of first generation IPSEs might be regarded as precipitate.

The whole Alvey project is an application driven one. It eschews theory in the search for an end product. Much more research is needed into how we go about specifying, designing, programming and testing software before we rush into constructing an environment which requires a sophisticated knowledge base.

Many software developers would be happy if, by the end of the Alvey project a small number of artificial intelligence tools were built. Three in particular would be welcome. A tool which helps choose test data and which would enable users to change a program in response to an error, and tell the user if the change would adversely affect the rest of the program and an intelligent assistant which would help users in designing software and advise on good and bad design practice.

The activities of the Alvey directorate will not be judged until the early 1990s but it should not be done on the success of the joint artificial intelligence/software engineering strategy on the production of a third generation IPSE. It would be more realistic to judge it on the number of useful intelligent tools it produces. If only the three described above were implemented it would be a major step ahead and would be beyond the wildest dreams of current software developers.

And there is still a major question over the implementation of expert systems for medical diagnosis based on patient temperature, urine concentration and heart rate have performed well while expert systems for fuzzy areas such as law, psychiatry and linguistics are still a dream. Many of the activities of software development fall into these fuzzy areas.

And there is still a major question over the implemen-

two full time staff to augment the Computer Unit's work - a welcome, but still not yet sufficient addition to its strength. Dr Davies says: "the next few years will offer exciting possibilities for the development of many new Information Technology-based services, and for their introduction to a wider community of users." To that end he is bidding for extra manpower.

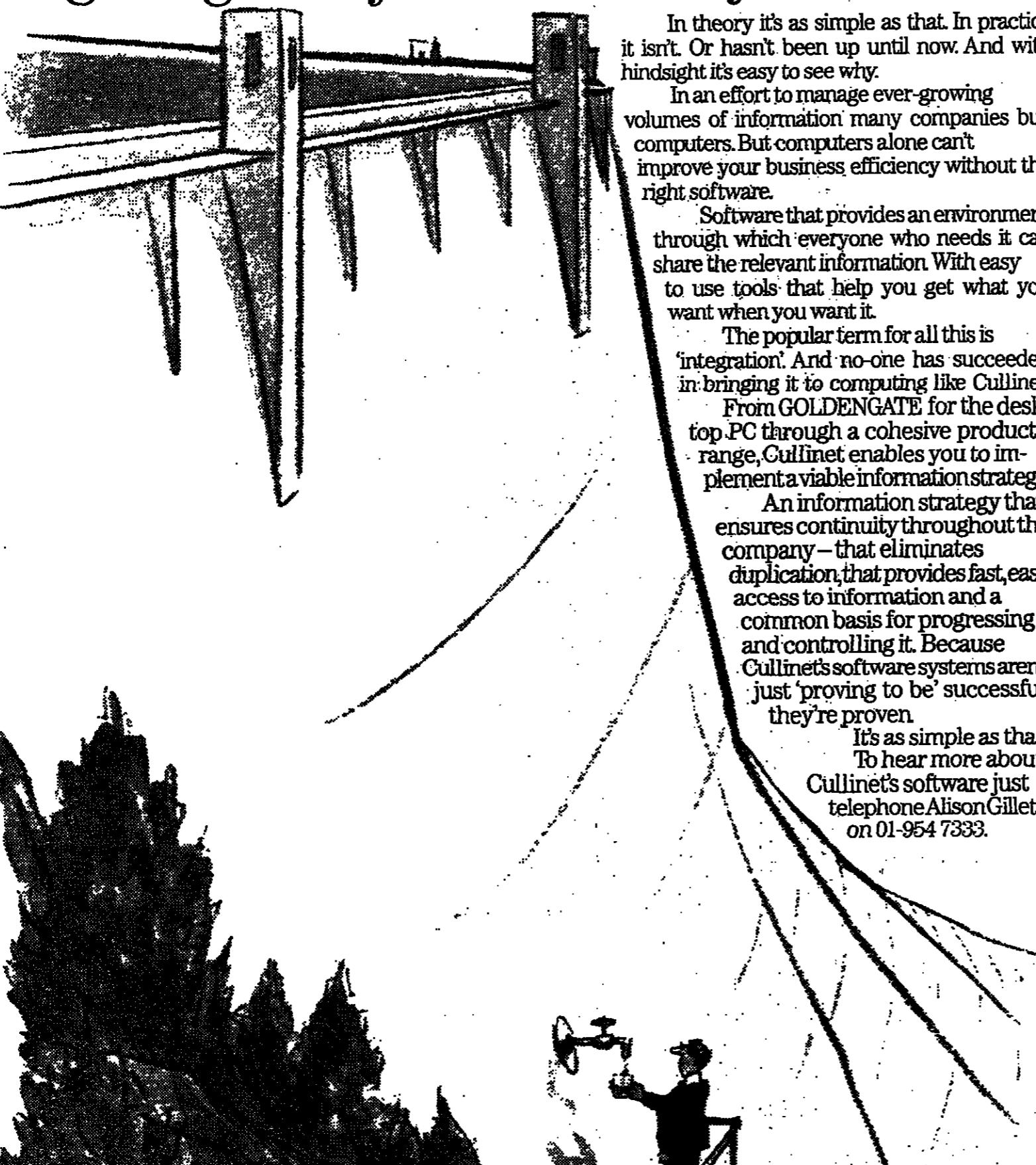
While there might be argument about the university's generosity to the Computer Unit, there is no disagreement about the protection it has afforded an older example of information technology, the library. The university library gets some 6 per cent of the total University Grants Committee recurrent grant, more than the average proportion. According to Mr John Stirling, the librarian "we get treated fairly well."

Good example

Exeter University library is a good example of how not to plan the expansion of higher education. The first university library building was opened during the 1939-45 war, but as Exeter took off in the 1950s, became insufficient. The replacement library opened in 1967 was simply too small. The latest library, opened in 1983, is in the librarian's estimate "barely full" containing 420,000 volumes against the architect's planned total of 500,000. For the moment, however, it is a functional modern building, simply organized, affording maximum access to the book stocks.

The university acts as keeper for Exeter Cathedral library and its acquisition of the parish libraries of Totnes and Crediton has made it a centre of growing importance for English local history. Mr Stirling has not stinted the build up of an audiovisual collection and, thanks to the specialist knowledge of a deputy librarian, Mr David Horn, Exeter now boasts the best collection of early American jazz and blues music in Britain.

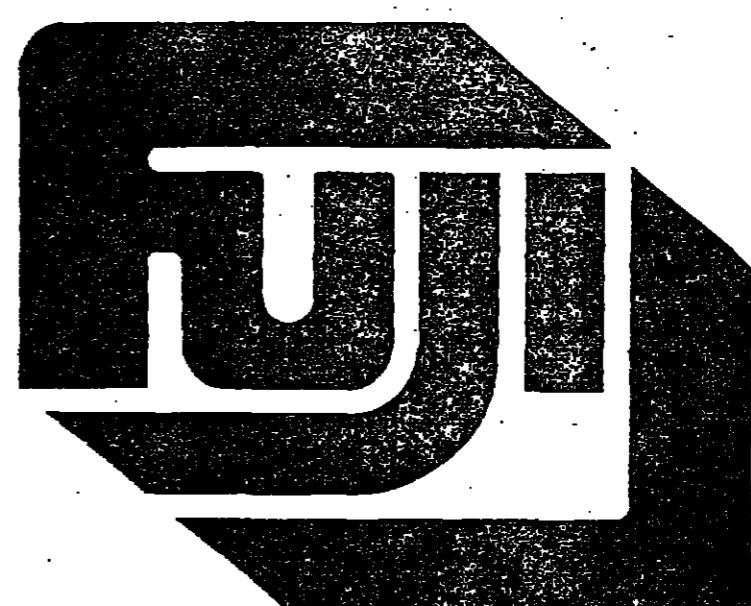
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Even the shy children will find their way round this network

By Sue Stride

Children are likely to be teaching their teachers about computers with The Times Network for Schools. The pilot system started on November 1 and they had no difficulty in getting into the network and finding their way around it. Initial reaction from both pupils and teachers has been very enthusiastic.

One of the main aims of The Times Network is to widen dramatically the use of computers in schools. By the end of this year every school in the UK will have at least one micro-computer but until now their use has tended to be limited to computer studies lessons and playing computer games in school clubs.

Stanley Goodchild, headmaster of Garth Hill School, is convinced that the network will have far reaching effects in the educational world, enabling children to use the computer as a tool in subjects across the curriculum and bringing the computer into every classroom. Today, the use of the computer in industry, commerce and the professions is becoming commonplace and the adult of the future must be familiar with computers and their uses.

David Jones, head of maths and computer studies at Hope Valley College in Derbyshire feels the network is "an ideal means of providing a realistic demonstration of the various

applications of computers in the commercial world".

The network has two aspects: One is an electronic mail system and the other an information database. The electronic mail will allow children all over the country to communicate with each other. Mr Goodchild sees this as "extremely valuable for the spreading of ideas and pooling resources."

"It also offers an alternative form of communication which may prove easier for a shy child," he explained. The database provides detailed and up-to-date information on a huge range of schools subjects for lessons and project work. Most of the teachers who have used the system so far stressed the advantage to the children of being able to access topical data which was not readily available to them from any other source. For instance there will be an immediate Budget analysis and the Met. Office will be supplying continually changing information. Children working on projects will be able to gather information nationwide via electronic mail and compile their own statistics.

Neil Walker, head of computer studies at Glossop School says: "The network adds a new exciting dimension to education and the career information will be one of the most important features". This will describe what careers exist and what they

involve and will be supplied by the commercial companies and professional bodies who are sponsoring the Network.

Children at Garth Hill School have only been using the system for a few days but they are bursting with enthusiasm. Wendy Ludlam, a sixth form pupil thinks the system has enormous potential and that a great advantage is that it will develop to suit the requirements of the users. Although the system will be managed by The Times Network Systems Ltd, control will be in the hands of educationalists. All data will be screened by five elected regional advisory boards consisting of one representative from each LEA using the system and other people in the educational field.

Younger children were excited by the competitions, some of which have entry forms which can be filled in on-line and sent off electronically. The swap shop is very popular and they are looking forward to using the pen pal finder service when the network is launched internationally.

Their teacher, Mrs Chris Price, feels the network will prove invaluable to teachers in their communications with other schools. Contacting other teachers on their electronic mail will cut out a lot of abortive phone calls. The arrangement of inter-school sports fixtures will be simple. Teachers also see the system as extremely useful for pooling resources and ideas.

Headmaster Stanley Goodchild working with The Times Network for Schools at Garth Hill School.

Software is the big difference between home and away micros

WORKSHOP

Q. What is the most important difference between a home computer and a professional computer?

A. On the processor side there is not much difference at all. Most home computers are almost as capable as the ones used in business machines and frequently, the "engine" doing the work is identical. However, for office use the quality of the keyboard is better and the filing capacity is larger and the screen quality may be enhanced.

There is a tendency to expect a professional machine to be rather more expandable than the average home computer, although the BBC micro has found favour with business users precisely because it forms a good basis for expanded versions. The professional user of a micro usually costs out a total package that includes several complete pieces of software.

After, say, two years of use the professional computer user has generally spent considerable sums on software in addition to the starting package. The home computer user tends to buy cheaper software which means that it has a more limited list of features. Home computer users who are contented with their lot generally write some software themselves, or adapt software required through a computer

machine suffers from limits on what it can do and how it can be expanded.

If you use a machine with a more restricted form of Basic than your children will have to cope with converting programs from one form to another if they want to swap with those using BBC Basic. It is also true that few youngsters avoid having to use some machine code programs from time to time.

In general, the educational hierarchy frowns on youngsters who addict themselves to machine code programming, but I doubt if the habit is worse than some of the food fads of the young.

As we expand our firm's personal computer installations (now approaching 20) I am advised we need to choose between three competing operating systems. In computer jargon these are labelled as PC-DOS, MS-DOS and some form of Unix. Is this a key decision?

It may well be a rather critical choice. Operations systems clothe the naked machine and provide handy pockets for practical software which does the real work. If you do not have the right kind of pocket then your software choice can become unduly limited. PC-DOS is specific to the IBM PC while MS-DOS from Microsoft is more generally available. However, it is likely that some adapted form of Unix may be good value over the longer term. This would enable powerful multi-user machines to run the same kind of software as some of your personal computers.

It has been suggested that IBM's announcements are like the announcement of the IBM cabling system, earlier this year, an attempt to keep customers faithful.

Like the office systems products, the cabling system will not be available for quite a long time, but may force the manufacturers to wait for IBM's lead.

The movement to OSI is aimed at reducing IBM's power to do this, as was the recent EEC settlement, which requires IBM to deliver mainframe products within four months of announcement, or at least to make full technical details available.

But it doesn't look as though office systems products, which are not based on the 370 principles, will be covered by the EEC accord.

It is possible that the recent IBM announcement could have stunted the potential independent office systems market in the short term. In the longer term IBM will have to deliver the systems, if it is to capitalize on its massive mainframe customer base.

IBM may be short of time

Continued from page 25

operating system, and concurrent DOS micro operating system, ICL had little to say about individual products. IBM announced word processing software that will be common to its PC, its medium systems and its mainframes. It also announced a range of communication software supporting its document processing architecture.

The two sets of programs called displaywrite and personal services, will allow documents to be created on any system, drawing data from the others. And when completed the document can be sent to any other system in the network.

ICL's announcement, despite being titled "Office Systems Statement of Direction", concentrated heavily on enhancements to existing hardware products, and the networking facilities to physically link them.

The real headache for ICL and IBM is the progress the mini computer suppliers have made in office automation. DG's CEO is generally acknowledged to be a good office automation product and supports IBM and ICL communications standards.

It has been suggested that IBM's announcements are like the announcement of the IBM cabling system, earlier this year, an attempt to keep customers faithful.

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Why the police are waiting for Holmes

By Dennis Freeman

The hunt for the multiple-rape known as the Fox stirred memories of the Yorkshire Ripper case; but police are determined there will be no repetition of the mistakes made in the earlier investigation.

Police agree they had the evidence to pinpoint Peter Sutcliffe as a Ripper suspect long before he was arrested. But the facts were buried in roomfuls of index cards, filled out in a non-standard manner by detectives from several police forces.

Eight terminals

In the Fox case, not only was the evidence collected in a uniform way it was entered into one computer, a mini installed at Bedfordshire police headquarters in Dunstable. Initially it handled data from the Fox incidents in Thames Valley, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire police jurisdictions.

Then, when the rapist apparently turned up in South Yorkshire, eight terminals were added to the incident room in

Apple bites back with a home 'test drive' offer

By Geoff Wheelwright

The launch of Digital Research's graphic environment system (GEM) looks set to pit IBM PC-style micros against Apple Computer's aggressively marketed Macintosh computer.

The new digital system makes 16-bit machines such as the ACT Apricot and Acorn's new ABC 300 series business system look complete with windows, icons, mouse and pointer systems (or wimples, as they're known). Though Digital will not yet be selling the package on a retail basis for the ICM PC, it will help create an impression that even the unique Apple Macintosh operating environment can be achieved on the IBM PC and the many computers like it.

But Apple has its own plans to fight look-a-likes and proponents of the IBM PC as a standard. Starting this month, Apple is offering all potential Macintosh purchasers the chance to take a machine home for the evening in order to test drive it. Dealers only have to decide that a customer is creditworthy and that customer will be offered a night with the machine.

But there's a lot more riding on this scheme than the risk of having unpaid for Macintosh's in living rooms all over the country. Apple is launching the test-drive scheme with a huge television and magazine advertising campaign and have taken the unprecedented step of buying out all the advertising space in the post US election issue of Newsweek magazine.

Apple's unique marketing gamble is obviously aimed at IBM, in an attempt to topple the growing perception that if a machine isn't IBM-compatible, it isn't worth having.

The success of Apple's scheme will depend largely on dealers, and how well they respond to being the brokers of credit-worthiness and how easily they can follow-up the test drive with a sale. After all, the existence of a test-drive scheme doesn't make the Mac any cheaper nor does it make it more IBM-compatible - two of the biggest arguments against Apple's pride and joy.

But continued success in the education department will depend heavily on the development of a good base of educational software and on steering educators away from the idea that a school computer should be firstly a good computer for programming. The company will also be open to some criticism that it's training students to use machines and technology which are non-standard and operating in very much a different way from the majority of business machines they will be exposed to in the job marketplace.

In the US, Apple is heavily leaning on Ivy League universities to make the purchase of a Mac a primary requirement - to the extent that some students can now buy the machines for \$1,000 (£800) or less on special educational purchase programs.

Office endorsement to sell microcomputer systems running AutoIndex to over a dozen forces. A basic 5-terminal network costs £30,000 including software.

A Microdata minicomputer costs double that for the smallest system. Rental of the MICA software costs an additional £1,850 a month. It is now in use in three police forces, not counting Dunstable, where it is on loan.

As one would expect from the price, MICA is more powerful than AutoIndex. Terminals can be added in any makeshift incident room as much time as it takes to put in a telephone line. The program itself works by indexing every word in a witness statement. Suppose a "red rainbow" suddenly becomes significant in a murder inquiry. Detectives could instantly find all references to such a garment amongst thousands of entries.

AutoIndex, designed to deal with medium-sized inquiries, can search for a maximum of thirty-five attributes, specified at the start of an investigation. Each file (ie statement) has eight lines of free text - which cannot be searched.

Despite its limitations, Burroughs' spokesmen point out that AutoIndex is cheap and perfectly effective in most investigations. It is a good interim solution until the Home Office system is ready.

Interim solution

The government has belatedly acknowledged that MICA meets its 1983 guidelines, but only as an interim solution. Ultimately the Home Office intends all police forces to have the Holmes system to ensure compatibility of data.

Isis, however, considers MICA to be a permanent system. "We are committed to upgrading MICA to meet the Holmes specification," says Isis managing director Malcolm Redmond. But without Home Office approval Isis is finding it difficult to make serious inroads in the police market.

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Enter IBM with a juggling act for multi-users

By David Sanger

In the booming days of mainframe and minicomputers, users sat at terminals and shared the powers of a central brain. Then, because sharing was slow and cumbersome, came the personal computer: a single microprocessor serving a single master.

Now, personal computers have been installed by the thousand in corporate offices, often with more enthusiasm than planning. And the rush is on to find ways for these computers to share their files and programs at will, without losing the speed and flexibility that made personal computers so attractive.

In fact, such multi-user systems have been on the market for several years, manufactured by small companies while IBM's latest personal computer the AT can support at least three – and ultimately 16 – users at one time.

The race is on to develop operating systems, mostly variations of the American Telephone and Telegraph Unix system, that will make a far more complex generation of microcomputers as easy to use as their older cousins.

Operating systems are most frequently likened to police officer on traffic duty. The program that tells a computer to pick up a piece of data through this disc drive, route it through this processor and send it to that printer. On ordinary personal computers most users can ignore the operating system – it works silently in the background, except when a new word processing program is loaded in, for example, or when a backup copy of a diskette is made.

Operating systems are like underwear – people don't want to see them when they are in use. Unfortunately, operating

systems for multi-user computers are far more complex than for single-user machines, and more than a few have come to market half-dressed. Many versions of Unix – and scores of them have been developed by companies that have licensed the basic Unix technology – still require significant technical prowess on the part of the operator.

What makes the problem so complicated is that an effective multi-user operating system must allocate the scarce resource of the microprocessors time and power. While a single-user system receives one instruction at a time, machines like IBM's new AT juggle many at once.

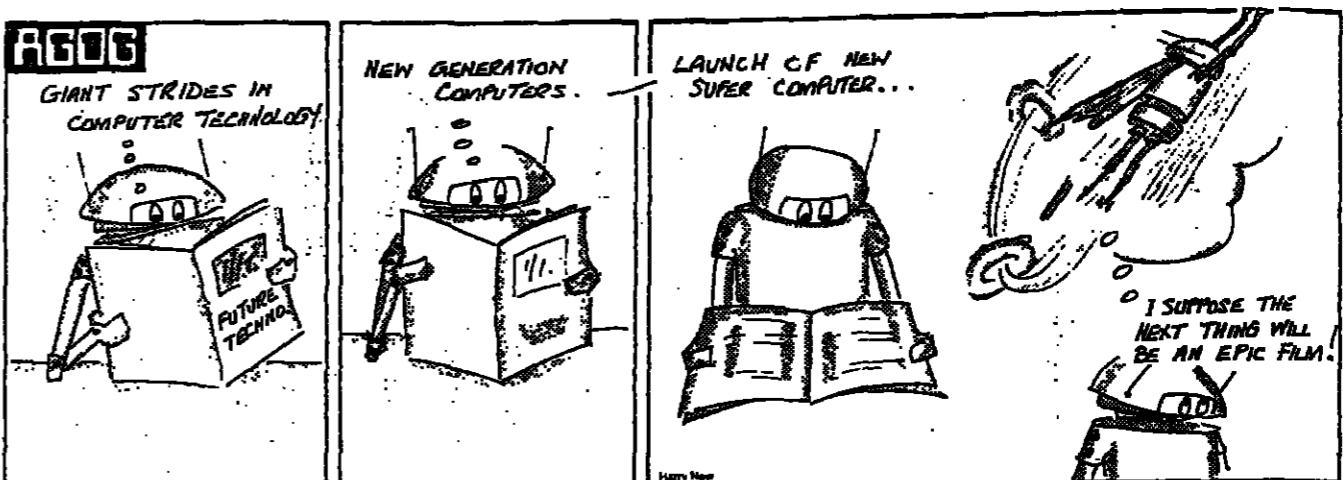
The trick is protecting each user's file, and each user's program from fouling up somebody else using the computer at the same time.

To accomplish the task, the Intel 80286 used in the PC/AT includes features not found in the Intel 8088, used in other IBM machines. The newer chip can divide the computer's memory system into segments.

Redesigning the microprocessor was only part of the trick. Unix itself, which was originally designed to run on minicomputers like the Digital Equipment's Vax systems, had to be ported, or adapted, for use on a variety of machines, yielding a variety of different versions of Unix.

Now some order may emerge, however. IBM settled on one Unix derivative for its AT, marketed by Microsoft under the label Xenix, and many believe it has the best chance of emerging as the industry standard. Its main competition is Unix V, a new version of Unix released by ATT and the first that the telephone giant seems intent on marketing as a commercial product.

NYT Times News Service



Suburban Tokyo supermarket becomes pilgrimage centre for enterprising retailers

Simon Scott Plummer, Tokyo

A small supermarket in one of the many sprawling suburbs to the south west of Tokyo has become a centre of pilgrimage for people interested in the use of computers for retailing. Since it opened in October 1983 the Seiyu store in Nokendai has received about 9,000 visitors from the United States, Western Europe, Australia, China and South Korea as well as from within Japan.

The main focus of attention is a computerized unloading and stacking system developed by the Seibu group, Seiyu's parent company, with more than 25 Japanese electronic companies. Metal carts carrying groceries are automatically transferred from the delivery lorry to one of six different levels in the warehouse. After the shop has closed, a wheeled robot, a kind of unmanned forklift truck, takes the carts to any of thirty points within the store.

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Other innovations at Nokendai include an unmanned car parking system, which enables people holding the Seibu credit card to have the parking charge put on their account automatically, centrally controlled liquid crystal display panels on the shelves for showing the price of goods, particularly those which change frequently, and a calculator attached to each shopping trolley to let you know how much you are spending.

Automation helps staff

The capital cost of the supermarket, which has four hundred and ninety five square metres of shopping space, was one thousand million yen (about £2.3m) of which the equipment accounted for forty per cent. The machinery for transferring groceries from delivery lorry to warehouse was developed by Seibu with Applied Technology Research and Tone Manufacturing. Seibu's partner for the stacking system was Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, and for the robot transporters Daifuku Machinery. The air-conditioning and the robots are controlled by an NEC 8-bit computer.

Mr Etsuji Kobayashi, of Seiyu said the number of people employed at the supermarket, 23 was the same as that for a normal shop of similar size. Automation meant that staff were more free to devote time to customers and to keep a close check on how items were selling.

In its first year of operation other Nokendai supermarket earned about 900 million yen from merchandise – 220 million yen more than expected – and 300 million yen from consultancy fees and selling hardware developed for the shop.

The Seibu group plans to open another supermarket with some of the Nokendai features north of Tokyo this Friday and a department store in Tsukuba, north-east of Tokyo, next March.

Unmanned transporters take stocks automatically to one of thirty points in this Tokyo store ready for staff to arrange the shelves the next morning.

Send them to Coventry... with a purpose

By Geoffrey Ellis



Director of the MSC Geoffrey Holland (left) John Temple (centre) and Peter Lister, Leader of Coventry City Council, watch Youth Training Scheme trainee Malcolm Kackson at work.

As part of their avowed intention of "pump priming" the high technology area, the Manpower Services Commission has agreed on a funding of £1m to assist in the development of computer learning material.

The Coventry Computer Based Learning Project a mixture of teachers and computer experts headed by John Temple, will be developing a wide range of courseware for use in MSC training centres, using the BBC micro.

It is moving on from an earlier project, funded jointly by Coventry City Council and the MSC, which used a central mainframe and distributed terminals throughout the city, to enable 2,000 youngsters of differing abilities to gain a wide range of skills.

The data and experience built up in the earlier project has been re-cycled for use on the BBC machines, and programs can be custom-made to specifications laid down by specialist teachers.

The director of the MSC, Mr Geoffrey Holland, places great store on such projects. They are cost effective, students can work at their own pace, and training

is two year period of the scheme, more are in the pipeline.

The courseware will be marketed through the MSC's Careers and Occupational Information Centre.

increase the computer's speed to 100 times faster than its current operation.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

its portability, for the transfer of files, becomes greatly enhanced. Price is £430.

Electro box-office

A new electronic theatre box office, available to customers of Pretzel, has been launched by a London ticket agency, Edwards and Edwards. Using terminals either at home or in travel agencies, a customer can call up information on any one of over 52 productions, each shown with an individual page, showing theatre details, times of performances and ticket availability. Using a standard response frame, the customer orders the tickets at the box office, or have them posted if time allows.

For the true telesetter the productions in the system at present are based in theatres not only in London but in Stratford and New York.

Systolic first

Computer scientists at the University of Waterloo, Ontario, have built what they believe is the world's first working systolic loop supercomputer. The prototype machine, the Waterloo, uses 64 microprocessors connected in a loop that allows data to be automatically recycled in repetitive calculations. The computer's main application is expected to be in position forming, mathematical simulations of molecular motion for physics, biology and chemistry research, although other applications involving large amounts of data (such as weather forecasting) are also possible. Most currently available mainframe computers use only one large microprocessor.

It is also easier to write operating systems and applications software for Waterloo than for computers that use a single microprocessor, the group adds. Meanwhile, the university's researchers are already working on a successor to Waterloo. One young student, Scott Darling, is trying to add high-speed floating-point processors to the machine's central processing units to

All-Electric Apple?

Electric Desk, a comparatively low-cost integrated software package for the IBM PC, has been launched in the UK by the Reading-based reflex distribution firm. The package costs £285, requires 256K of random access memory and includes word-processor, database, spreadsheet and communications applications. The programme uses a limited "windowing" facility which allows you to see two documents on-screen at once and offers a "background" memory facility which allows a large number of documents to be resident in the computer's memory and recalled immediately.

The programme is only available for the IBM although Alpha Software – the American developer and manufacturer of Electric Desk – says it is considering a conversion of the UK Apricot computers. No date was given for the availability of such a converted product.

UK Events

COMPEC, Olympia, London, today until Friday.

Schools Computer Fair, Pembroke Halls, Manchester, November 14-15 6809 Show, Royal Horticultural Hall, London SW1, November 17-18 Artificial Intelligence Seminar, Middlesex Poly, London, November 17-18 ZK Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London N22, November 17-18 Summerside Computerfair, Winter Gardens, Cleethorpes, November 18

Pan with Computer Club Exhibition, St Paul's Old School, Penzance, November 24 Int'l Exposition for Technology Transfer, Metropole Hotel, Brighton, November 27-30 Electron & BBC Users' Show, New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London SW1, December 6-8

Overseas Events

COMDEX, Las Vegas, USA, November 14-18 Videotex Europe Exhb & Conf., Amsterdam, Holland, November 20-22

Computer China, Xiamen, China, November 25-December 1 Compiled by Personal Computer News

★ PICK ★ 4TH GENERATION LANGUAGE ★ SEQUOIA SUPER MINI ★ COMMS NETWORK ★

A blue chip company in N.E. Surrey has embarked on a 5 year plan to provide interactive computing facilities to locations throughout the U.K. MICRODATA SEQUOIA 'super minis' are installed at 3 locations, linked by a Comms network. 4th Generation ALL is used to develop accounting applications. The following vacancies are available:

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PROJECT LEADER to £15,000 The Project Leader will take responsibility for teams of one or two staff on any project and be prepared to share in development work and not be restricted to administration. Responsibility for more than one project at a time is probable. A strong background in D.P. is required including responsibility for completion of two projects. Knowledge and experience of PICK/4th Generation languages would be an advantage.

ANALYST PROGRAMMER/PROGRAMMER to £12,000 A programmer and analyst programmer are required. Candidates should be ambitious and looking to gain 4th Generation experience. A knowledge of PICK would be an advantage.

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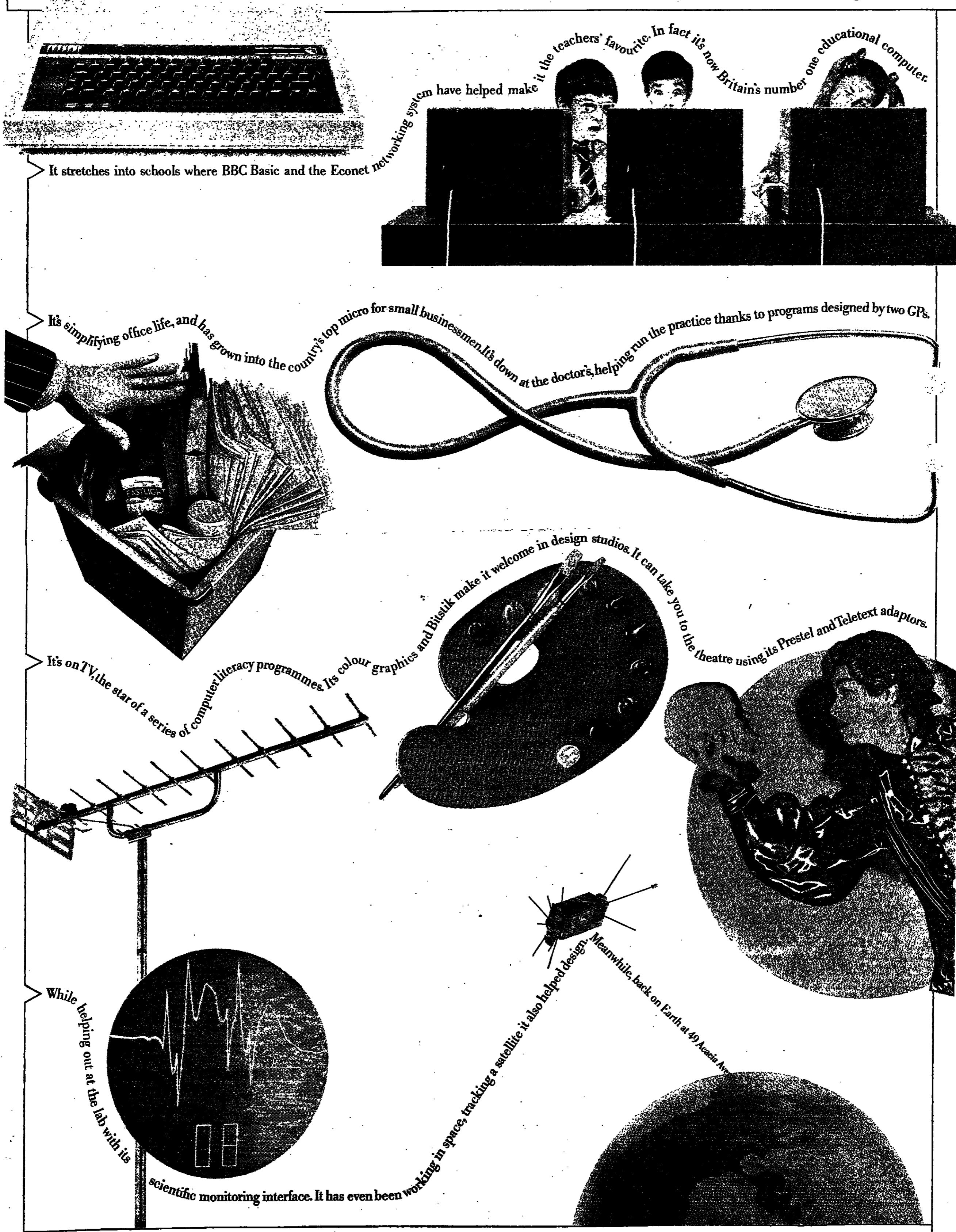
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من الأصل

The BBC Micro is only 16" long. But it stretches indefinitely.



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Sports Commentary

David Miller

Not so long ago a prominent England batsman, earning no doubt about £20 for every single run he scored in a year, was asked by a wise old man if he had ever been taught anything useful in the game, as opposed to playing instinctively. The batsman eventually said he did not think so. "Most interesting," observed the wise old man. "You know, there was a man called Churchill, and he said that if you kept your ears open, you could learn something almost every day."

We are all, whatever the extent or lack of natural ability, to a degree the product of our opportunity and willingness to learn from those whose knowledge and experience is greater. At a time when the credibility of football is at risk in every country, it will be profitable for any player, coach, manager or director to digest the reflections of Ross Greenwood in his just-published *Your Sincerely* (Collins Willow, £1.95). As he says in his final sentence after 236 absorbing pages: "It is a game; but it can be more than a game; it is what we choose to make it."

With Pele, whom he quotes early on, Greenwood has always believed that football is, or ought to be, "a beautiful game", and whatever his own occasional frailties and admitted errors he is owed gratitude for an unswerving loyalty to this belief throughout a lifetime career with Bradford, Brentford, Chelsea, and them as coach or manager with Arsenal, West Ham, England's under-23 team and ultimately the senior squad.

Eloquent testimony

His strength was his conviction, and the enduring loyalty of West Ham supporters over the years was an eloquent testimony to his practice of what he preached. Mind you, he did preach a bit. The jacket cover of his story, faithfully recorded by Bryan Green, shows him with clasped hands and furrowed brows, needs only a mitre for the august aura of bishopric. Sadly, in the mounting physical decline of the Sixties, his was largely a voice in the wilderness.

His quiet sermons were an education, truly sincere. But back in the sultry fifties before floodlights, when I was running out at the Saffrons for Eastbourne Town in the Corinthian League to the stirring anthems of Sussex by the Sea, Greenwood was down the road with United acquiring his first tentative touches as manager; each of us disciples of those legendary Hungarians. A few years on, and I was an aspiring journalist, an avid listener at those sweet sherry sessions in the snug manager's office at Upton Park where Saturday post-mortems lived on until long after the pubs were open.

His under-23 spells around Europe, not to mention West Ham's Cup finals, confirmed the purity of his aims. Before the retirement in 1962 of Walter Winterbottom I was an eager advocate of his eligibility to guide England's ventures. Where might the game now be if the FA had turned to him before and not after the expedient era of Reave?

Private daydream

Greenwood frankly acknowledges the shortcomings of some of his relationships, as well as the many friendships, with such people as Bobby Moore - whom he greatly admired - and with Reave. He recounts how he was less than ecstatic when Reave congratulated him on West Ham's famous 7-0 trouncing of Leeds, and Reave would admit him later, when England manager, how he had gone back into the Leeds dressing room and said "Don't you ever come to that bloody match again!"

The tale is full of insights. The terse seven-word telegram which offended Matt Busby after he had made a controversial attempt to buy Geoff Hurst, "Busby, Manchester United, Gorski, Poland, No. Greenwood"; Brian Clough's arrogant attempt to buy Moore and Brookings and his strangely brief involvement under Greenwood as England youth manager; Greenwood's private daydream of being manager of the Republic in recognition of their remarkable, unappreciated depth of talent; the really impressive powers of the Russians for physical statistics of Moore, Hurst and Peters after the 1966 World Cup, and his withering dismissal of fourth-rate managers.

He is adamant that television is killing the game, that spectators are the essence of the sport. He is fascinated with the imponderable of how many decisions a player has to make during a match, echoing Malcolm Allison's famous advice to the teenage Moore: "Always know, every moment when you would do if you received the ball in the next few seconds".

Yet the book, not unaturally, abounds with unanswered questions. Having given a measured analysis of Hoddle's strengths and weaknesses as a latter-day Hayes, Greenwood offers no explanation for playing him out of position on the left in the semi-final against Spain.

There is no power discussion of the influence of Don Howe as England coach, after the death of Bill Taylor, on the improved defensive qualities leading up to the World Cup in Spain. "We always aimed at attack," Greenwood says. There is no explanation of why, despite seven-word telegrams which preceded Matt Busby after he had made a controversial attempt to buy Geoff Hurst, "Busby, Manchester United, Gorski, Poland, No. Greenwood"; Brian Clough's arrogant attempt to buy Moore and Brookings and his strangely brief involvement under Greenwood as England youth manager; Greenwood's private daydream of being manager of the Republic in recognition of their remarkable, unappreciated depth of talent; the really impressive powers of the Russians for physical statistics of Moore, Hurst and Peters after the 1966 World Cup, and his withering dismissal of fourth-rate managers.

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Perhaps these are unfairly intimate questions. Yet in the past nine World Cup competitions England have won only six matches abroad against top-flight opposition: Argentina ('62), Romania and Czechoslovakia ('70), Hungary ('81), France and Czechoslovakia ('82). Tomorrow England may travel to Spain. Greenwood claims that in Spain "we proved ourselves". These are those who would question that.

THE TIMES TUESDAY NOVEMBER 13 1984

FOOTBALL: HOME NATIONS PREPARE FOR IMPORTANT WORLD CUP ASSIGNMENT

Draw in Turkey would be point dropped, Robson says

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Istanbul

Bobby Robson could never be accused of wild optimism, but he admitted yesterday that his England side should beat Turkey here in a World Cup qualifying tie tomorrow. "If wedraw, I would consider that a point lost rather than gained," he said, "but our approach must not be one of complacency."

Robson pointed out that the Turks defeated both Austria and Northern Ireland in the European Championship last year. He proposed to use those victories as a more realistic guide to their true ability rather than their most recent result, a 2-1 defeat at home against Finland, the side overwhelmed 5-0 by England last month.

"The Finns were disturbed by what we did to them at Wembley and they were the better side here. Even after conceding a goal 20 minutes from the end, they played on rather than hung on, but I was assured that it was Turkey's worst performance for some time."

The Turks in turn, are likely to have been stung by that opening disappointment and Robson deliberately took his squad for a lengthy training period in winds that were strong and cold. After the weekend's setback, it is some relief to report that there were no more injuries.

"The team were shocked when I told them about Hateley," Robson said. "There were a few gaping mouths. But they recovered, they are resilient and they all have a great regard for Withe." He was the architect of Aston Villa's heavy defeat of Manchester United a few weeks ago and he looked particularly keen and robust from his adopted club for between four and six weeks.

He added that Withe is "always a good player to have in your side because he willingly takes the punishment up front. The trouble is we've got no replacement for Mark at Milan." Hateley must undergo an operation on his knee on Thursday and will be absent from his adopted club for between four and six weeks.

Howard Wilkinson, the England under-21 manager, Dave Sexton, is not worried by the wholesale changes which have been imposed by Robson's selection and injuries. "The team will be in the same position," he said. "Our plan has not changed. Home or away we go out to attack as a team and defend as a team."

ENGLAND UNDER-21: D Seaton (Birmingham City), B Vernon (Bury), P Parker (Farnborough), G Cowan (City), C Anderson (Middlesbrough), P Brundage (Everton), or S McCall (Bradford), T Steven (Everton), G Lund (Luton), J Hart (Leeds), M Fawcett (Leeds) (OPL), Substitutes: B Minichiello (Rotherham), A Coote (West Ham), I Cranmer (Swindon), N Pickering (Sunderland).

Buckingham prepare to inherit the earth

Entering new world through the Orient

FA CUP

The highest point in the playing career of Frank Clark, the manager of Orient, came in 1979 when he helped Nottingham Forest win the European Cup. Gary Knibbs, the manager of Buckingham Town, who entertain Orient on Saturday in the first round of the FA Cup, never got beyond Northampton Town's reserve team.

The Cup's unique flavour comes from the way in which it brings together such extremes and, although Orient may not quite have their manager's pedigree, the third division is a world apart from the United Counties League.

Buckingham have never reached the first round of the Cup before and Saturday's game will be the biggest in their 101-year history.

Ford Meadow, Buckingham's ground, is a far cry from Orient's well-appointed Brisbane Road stadium. The river Ouse, which runs alongside the ground, may make a pictureque setting.

The tale is full of insights. The terse seven-word telegram which offended Matt Busby after he had made a controversial attempt to buy Geoff Hurst, "Busby, Manchester United, Gorski, Poland, No. Greenwood"; Brian Clough's arrogant attempt to buy Moore and Brookings and his strangely brief involvement under Greenwood as England youth manager; Greenwood's private daydream of being manager of the Republic in recognition of their remarkable, unappreciated depth of talent; the really impressive powers of the Russians for physical statistics of Moore, Hurst and Peters after the 1966 World Cup, and his withering dismissal of fourth-rate managers.

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FOOTBALL: HOME NATIONS PREPARE FOR IMPORTANT WORLD CUP ASSIGNMENT



Uneasy countenance: Scotland players with coach Alex Ferguson in training yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Travelling more in expectation

By Michael Rowbottom

The calamities that have befallen England's senior squad cannot help but add an edge to the endeavours of the England B team as they meet New Zealand at the City Ground tonight.

As the leading players falter and fall, their understudies step towards Mexico a little less in hope, a little more in expectation. Now is the time for Robson to call on his reserves. Marrow, the 21-year-old from Shilton, would be too old for the World Cup finals almost at 37, or Stevens to show that he is a better prospect at full back than Anderson, or for Blissett to press his claim for a return to the top level.

Howard Wilkinson, the England B manager, will not need to labour over the point that opportunities are beckoning. "Everyone expects Marrow or Hateley to be playing for England in Turkey. Now someone's chance has emerged," he said. "The World Cup is a very long

programme, lots of things can change in two years. Geoff Hurst never got into the side until just before the 1966 finals."

Wilkinson has earned a 13-man squad for which will be England's B tournament since the last 3-2 in Spain in March 1981. The only doubt concerns Roberts, who has a groin strain. Mountainfield is ready to take his place in central defence next to Martin, Davoren, on home ground along with Hodges, will probably link with Blissett up front.

"Our first priority is to win in the right way," Wilkinson said. "Our second is to use the side to provide as much information as possible for Bobby Robson."

New Zealand, whose side includes a journalist, a decorator, a trainee brewery manager and several salesmen, have managed one win on their tour so far, 2-1 against Reading. They have lost to Newcastle United (3-0), Rangers

(5-0), Leicester City (4-1) and Portsmouth (3-2).

Of the side who reached the 1978 World Cup finals, only two remain Woodfin and Summer, who both served in the 5-a-side team that defeated Scotland. Their old coach, professional Rufer, was not released for the tour by his club, FC Zurich.

They are managed by Allan Jones, formerly with Darlington and Blyth Spartans, and six of their squad of 16 were born in Britain.

But England's aspiring men know they cannot afford to let their visitors fly too much at home.

ENGLAND B: Franki Woods (Nottingham City), Steven Edwards (Sheffield Wednesday), G Roberts (Peterborough United), Martin (West Ham), D Mountain (Everton), Michael (Aston Villa), G Webster (Tottenham), G Cowan (Brentford), B Blissett (Watford), P Davoren (Merton), S Hodges (Nottingham Forest), G Linaker (Nottingham City), Substitutes: S Sutton (Nottingham Forest), C Gibson (Aston Villa), P Goddard (West Ham).

SCOTLAND: Michael Rowbottom

WORLD FOOTBALL: Brian Glanville

Distant Danes thwart Piontek

WORLD FOOTBALL

Brian Glanville

The result left Inter in fourth, with Verona staying top after winning 2-0 at Cremonese.

Pelligrini, the wealthy, self-made entrepreneur who took over from Ivan Rivalta this year as Inter's president, has rallied his troops but that Brady is to rejoin Inter. Certainly the suggestion that Inter want to get their former inside-left, the West German Hans-Joachim Müller, from Como is ludicrous. Müller is yet again out with a serious injury. His part at Inter was a most unfruitful one.

Apart from the mystery illness which put him out of action three weeks ago, Stewert's fitness is manager Billy Bingham's major concern and the absence of Hamilton poses a brilliant half player.

The Cameroon refused to go away. Now a libel action has been initiated not against the two Italian journalists who wrote the story (one of them has sued the paper for the cost of an ad he saw there), but by them against FIFA's president, Joao Havelange.

Roberto Chiodi and Oliviero Belotti are suing Havelange for what he is suspected to have said about them when he recently came to Rome, and announced that there was no case to answer, so far as FIFA were concerned.

A separate concern for Belotti is his investigation into the death last year of the UEFA president, Arturo Franchi, whose car turned a head on a wet road outside Stena, and smashed into a lorry. Both he and his son, who was driving, were members of the racing section which each ran a house in the Pala di Roma, is still so serious in Rome, is even now in prison.

For Naples, they struggle, even with Marocchino. They too were held to a goalless draw in a derby game against Avellino at the huge Mergellina Stadium, where nothing will go right, despite the 70,000 season ticket holders.

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RACING: PROVIDO FAILS TO STAY AS HARWOOD COLT SWEEPS THROUGH TO WIN AT HOLLYWOOD PARK

The Tsarevich for a winning start

By Mandarin

Hereford and Devon and Exeter rarely attract the cream of National Hunt talent, but three chasers out of the top drawer are in action at these unattractive courses this afternoon. Observe need only put in a clear round to win the Magnetopulse Duchy of Cornwall Cup at Devon (1.45), but the clash of Gaye Chance and The Tsarevich in the Ospella Tap Chase at Hereford (2.00) should be worth going a long way to see.

Gaye Chance, one of the outstanding staying hurdlers of recent years, has the class to go right to the top over fences, but as yet has failed to fulfil his potential over the longer obstacles.

Mercy Rimell's nine-year-old chased home Brown Chamberlin in the Hennessy Gold Cup 12 months ago, but then disappointed when a distant fourth to The Mighty Mac in the SGB Chase at Ascot. He was then shrewdly switched back to hurdlers for a successful spring campaign which culminated in a victory in the Waterford Crystal Stayers' Hurdle.

Despite his class, Gaye Chance has yet to convince me he is happy over fences and in receipt of 7lb The Tsarevich is preferred. Nick Henderson's eight-year-old won good handicaps at Ascot and Kempton (twice) last season, but ran probably his best race in defeat when dividing Fifty Dollars More and Little Bay in the Kennedy Construction Gold Cup at Cheltenham.

Henderson has his Lambourn strong in good shape and is quite capable of producing his horses to win first time out as he showed with Destiny Bay at Newbury last week. With the other four runners carrying 25lb or more than their long handicap weights, the race is virtually a match and The Tsarevich is a confident choice to make a winning start to the season.

HEREFORD

GOING: soft.

1.0 LUGG NOVICE HURDLE (E832: 2m 4f) (18 runners)

1	0001-01	LONACH (Mr G. Fletcher) G 10-11	P. McEvoy
2	02/02	AL SANDRO (Mrs A. Pritchard) P. Fritchard 5-1-0	P. Dever 4
3	02/02	ASHCOME (Mrs T. Bulger) T. Bulger 5-1-0	J. Lovelby
4	02/02	PRENTISS (Mrs C. H. W. Hedges) Mrs C. H. W. Hedges 6-1-0	H. Davies
5	02/02	KILMORE QUAY (T. Parrotti) T. Parrotti 6-1-0	C. Jones
6	02/02	LOLLY PATCH (Mrs P. Hart) P. Hart 6-1-0	R. Stronge
7	02/02	PARATROOP (P. Webb) P. Webb 6-1-0	G. Charles Jones 4
8	02/02	SECOND LOG (P. Davies) P. Davies 7-1-0	A. Webb
9	02/02	TEXAS TURKISH (Wright Bros) Wright Bros 4-1-0	C. Mayes
10	02/02	THREE STARS (Mrs J. D. C. Smith) J. D. C. Smith 6-1-0	N. Coleman 4
11	02/02	AZARA (W Price) W Price 4-1-0	C. Seward
12	02/02	CASCO LIL (Mrs E. Carberry) E. Carberry 10-0-9	N. Coleman
13	02/02	CASCO LIL (C. Carberry) C. Carberry 10-0-9	C. Seward
14	02/02	CHASER'S FIDGET (Mrs E. Smedley) E. Smedley 6-1-0	N. Coleman
15	02/02	PIGLET (Mrs F. Wahyini) S. Christian 5-1-0	W. Newton 7
16	02/02	PIGLET (Mrs F. Wahyini) S. Christian 7-4-0	D. Nicholson 14 ran.
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Commencement date for both positions is mid 1985. Selected applicants will be interviewed in the United Kingdom in February 1985.

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Staff Partner
W.S. WALKER & COMPANY
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£12,148-£16,896 p.a.

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Commencing salary within the approximate range of £14000 - £20000 per annum inclusive

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The post involves dealing with general commercial transactions including major contracts for the purchase of plant and equipment; joint venture agreements in the UK and abroad; intellectual property licensing; and general litigation.

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* At least 12 months' experience in the taxation field.

* An outgoing personality and good communication skills.

To ensure that your career is progressing as rapidly as it should, why not take advantage of the expertise and contacts available through our Taxation Recruitment Division. For an informal, objective review of your current position and future options please contact Peter Morris or Laurence Simons on 01-405 0442 or write to the Taxation Division, Michael Page Partnership, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HY. Evenings and weekends ring 01-373 0229. All enquiries are treated with the strictest confidence.



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INDUSTRY

ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY

SECURITY

Singer/Songwriter

Actor/Dancer

Model

Entertainer

Musician

Actor

Dancer

Model

Entertainer

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

TV-am

6.00 *Ceefax AM*.
6.30 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33. Plus recipes and cookery hints from Glynn Christian and gardening advice from Alan Titchmarsh.

9.00 *Lyn Marshall's Every Yogi*. The second lesson in the series of exercise to tone the body (r) 9.10 *Mastermind*, presented by Magnus Magnusson. Joseph Angel's specialist subject is Austrian Hapsburgs, 1740 to 1792; Michael Davison answers questions on the coastline of Great Britain; Richard Joby on the Great Eastern Railway 1862 to 1922; and Margaret Stewart on the life of the Duke of Lancaster (r). 9.45 *Ceefax*. 10.30 *Play School* (r). 10.50 *Ceefax*.

12.30 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowdare. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 12.57 *Regional news* (London and SE only); *Financial report* followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 *Pebble Mill at One*, away from the foyer, for the last time in the Brecon Beacons. Among the guests, extolling the delights of the area, are George Melly and Jeremy Sandford. 1.45 *Hockey Cockey*. For the very young, 2.00 *Under Sail*. In praise of Brown Boats and Wherries.

2.15 *Film: Government Girl* (1943) starring Olivia de Havilland and Sonny Tufts. Office comedy about a secretary and her boss fighting bureaucracy in wartime Washington. Directed by Dudley Nichols. 3.48 *Regional news*.

3.50 *Play School*, presented by Liz Watts. 4.10 *Wacky Races*. Cartoon series (r). 4.20 *Jackanory*. Peter Davison reads parts two of *The Sheep*. 4.45 *Captain Carverman*. A new series of Iron Age cartoons. 4.45 *So You Want to Be Top*, presented by Gary Wilmut and Lani Harper. Survival course for class creeps. 5.00 *John Craven's Newsworld*.

5.10 *Star Trek*. The starship Enterprise and its crew are earmarked as victims in a computerised war that has lasted 500 years (r). 5.58 *Weather*.

6.00 *News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell*.

6.30 *London Plus*.

6.55 *The District Nurse*. Part five and 'Tic-Toc' Davies tries to take advantage of Megan's bedside manner. (*Ceefax*).

7.25 *That's Family Life* presented by Esther Rantzen with Dr Richard Smith. Coping with physically handicapped young children is one of this evening's subjects.

8.10 *Cagney and Lacey*. A suspicious suicide leads to a rather sodden case of a father sexually assaulting his daughter.

9.06 *News with John Humphrys*.

9.25 *Play: Terra Nova*, by Ted Tally and adapted by John Bruce. A dramatic re-enactment of the final stages of Scott's expedition to the South Pole in 1912. (see *Choice*).

11.00 *The Other Half*. A profile of champion tennis jockey John Franco and his wife, Miriam (r).

11.25 *News headlines*.

11.30 *Claire Rayner's Casebook*. Suicide among the young is tonight's subject and Miss Rayner talks to one young man who tried to end his life with a drug overdose.

11.56 *Weather*.

6.25 *Good Morning Britain*, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; guest, Ken Dodd, from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop videos at 7.54; Jeni Barnett's postbag at 8.15; video report at 8.34; cooking with Rustie Lee at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames news*: headlines. 9.30 *For Schools*. 7.45 *Christianity and Royal Catholick faiths*. 9.47 *Sikh and Christian worship at home and in the community*. 10.04 *Keeping warm*. 10.21 *Biology*. 10.38 *The needs of handicapped children*. 11.02 *Learning to read with Basil Brush*. 11.15 *Moving to a new home*. 11.32 *Things that frighten*. 11.49 *Making and playing steel band instruments*.

12.00 *Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends*. Ringo Starr with another of the Rev Awdry's tales. 12.10 *Rainbow*. Learning with puppets (r).

12.25 *Thames news*: drama serial about an Australian family during the Second World War.

1.00 *News at One* with Leonard Parkinson. 1.20 *Thames News* from Robin Houston. 1.30 *Jemima Stone* investigates the murder of Chloe and acquires a cat (r).

2.30 *Daytime* with Anna Raseburn gives her verdict on Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*. 9.26 *Roosevelt and the New Deal*. 9.48 *Maths*.

2.30 *French language version of the fourth part of the Year of the French series - Baron de Destrich*. 12.30 *For adults*: studying O-level maths. 1.15 *Newton's Law of Motion and the Space Shuttle*. 1.38 *How water reaches the tape*. 2.00 *For the very young*. 2.15 *The selling of an expanding town*. 3.16 *Why bicycles need gears*. Ends at 3.00.

3.10 *The Shogun Inheritance*. Part two examines the legacy of the Samurais (r).

3.50 *The Rotten World About Us*. A documentary extolling the benefits of the world's fungi (r).

4.00 *Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends*. A visit of the motorised train to a motorway (r).

4.20 *On Safari* with Christopher Biggins and guests Kim Gandy and Miss Robertson. 4.45 *CETV*. News, views and interviews. 5.15 *Emmerdale Farm*.

5.45 *News*. 6.00 *Thames news*. Help! *Viv Taylor Gee* with news of Aga Concern's "Get Together" campaign.

6.30 *Crossroads*.

6.55 *Reporting London* presented by Michael Barnett. A packed programme includes an investigation into the problem of children who disappear in the capital; into what happens to redundant churches; and a discussion on the question of Sunday trading.

7.30 *Give Us a Clue*. Celebrity game show by Michael Parkinson. Una Stubbs leads Jane Asher, Flora Benjamin and Judy Lee; Lionel Blair's team is Les Dennis, Dustin Gee and Jon Pertwee.

8.00 *Dess O'Connor Tonight*. Among the entertainer's guests tonight is Andy Williams.

9.00 *The Bill*. Life at the Sun Hill police station in London's East End continues with an investigation into the life and death of a young woman who came to London to find fame and fortune (Oracle).

10.00 *News at Ten*.

10.30 *Too Long a Sacrifice*. The tale, summing up the mystery of Northern Ireland, views of the shooting and endings of "troubled". This documentary is about the ordinary people who live in the country countryside. (see *Choice*).

12.05 *Poor Billy Render*. Why was he sprung from prison to end up a murder victim floating in the Thames?

10.45 *Newscast*.

11.30 *Buonfiglio Italia*. Lesson four of the Italian conversation course (r) Ends at 12.00.



Michael N. Harbour in *Terra Nova* (BBC 1, 9.25pm)

• TERRA NOVA (BBC 1, 9.25pm). Ted Tally's play about Scott of the Antarctic, takes its title from the ship that took the explorers to their tragic appointment in the polar wastes. But the title could also be read as a statement of the intention of the play itself because, characteristically in an apt that is producing a crop of revisionists, Mr Tally has explored new landscapes in Scott's life as well as redressing the more familiar features. Scott's patriotism and courage represent the one pole that most writers about Scott have safely reached, and they are duly noted in Mr Tally's script. But there is a second pole, the psychological equivalent of the South Pole to which Scott was beaten by Amundsen, that is more exciting because here the writer can indulge in speculation about Scott's leadership ability and the degree to

which his judgment was clouded by his obsession with Amundsen's beating him to it. The most chilling moment in *Terra Nova* comes when, in the heat of a Scott expedition round-up dinner that never took place, Amundsen introduces like Banquo's ghost. In the main, the stylised and hallucinatory nature of the play works well enough to appreciate what the latter half of Antarctica must really have been like, the howling winds ought to have ruffed a hardy soul occasionally and given the pipe smoker a problem. In *Terra Nova* (BBC 1, 9.25pm, £1.00 LONG A SACRIFICE (TV, 10.30pm) differs from previous documentaries about the troubles in Northern Ireland: it excludes the voices of politicians and the military, and its terms of reference are purely rural.

BBC 2

CHANNEL 4

9.00 *Daytime on Two*: Anna Raseburn gives her verdict on Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*. 9.26 *Roosevelt and the New Deal*. 9.48 *Maths*.

12.00 *French language version of the fourth part of the Year of the French series - Baron de Destrich*. 12.30 *For adults*: studying O-level maths. 1.15 *Newton's Law of Motion and the Space Shuttle*. 1.38 *How water reaches the tape*. 2.00 *For the very young*. 2.15 *The selling of an expanding town*. 3.16 *Why bicycles need gears*. Ends at 3.00.

3.45 *Year One*. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Douglas. 12.30 *For adults*: studying O-level maths. 1.15 *Newton's Law of Motion and the Space Shuttle*. 1.38 *How water reaches the tape*. 2.00 *For the very young*. 2.15 *The selling of an expanding town*. 3.16 *Why bicycles need gears*. Ends at 3.00.

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CHOICE

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This is how the people of County Derry see things: the fisherman, farmer, postmaster, student. The conflict impinges on their lives in a special kind of way. At the more superficial level there is the clattering of helicopters that scatters the birds in peaceful fields at dawn, and the quiet leafy lanes that end in road blocks. I cannot remember a documentary about Northern Ireland in which opinions on both sides have been put with less rancour, or with a greater sense of responsibility. And it takes a brave man to say, as one Protestant farmer does, that although a united Ireland would be a death knell for Protestants, that was the price that must be paid for peace, then that was something that had to be faced up to, and accepted.

Peter Davalle

Stravinsky's *Dances Covent Garden*.

5.00 *News*.

9.05 *This Week's Composers*: Villa-Lobos and Grainger. Villa-Lobos' Six pieces (A Prode do Diabo Book 1: Rubinstein, piano); his *Ruins Book* (Frans, piano); Grainger's *Highland Concerto* (Zabelski, harp).

10.00 *Orchestra* Music: Cantelli conducts the Philharmonia Orchestra in Ravel's *Daphnis and Chloe*; Suite No 2 and Debussy's *La Mer*.

10.45 *BBC Singers at Abingdon* (John Dowd, conductor); *Coronation Street* (Linda Robson, soprano); *EastEnders* (Sue Devaney, soprano); *Aladdin* (John Bowes, bass-baritone); *EastEnders* (Tippett's Five Neapolitan Spirituals).

11.25 *Nel桑德斯 Horn Trio*: Brahms' *E flat in E flat Op 49*; Schubert's *Allegro* in C minor, 9/15 for 1915; *Die Forelle* (1915); Norwegian Chamber Orchestra (under Iona Brown), Part one.

12.20 *Music* (contd): Mocan's *Erlene Klarxxx* (Erlene Klarxxx, soprano); *Nachtmarkt* (Grieg's *Holberg Suite*, 100 News).

1.05 *News*.

2.10 *World Service* (contd): *Villa-Lobos' Six pieces* (A Prode do Diabo Book 2: Rubinstein, piano); his *Ruins Book* (Frans, piano); Grainger's *Highland Concerto* (Zabelski, harp).

2.45 *Music* (contd): *Allegro* in C minor, 9/15 for 1915; *Die Forelle* (1915); Norwegian Chamber Orchestra (under Iona Brown), Part one.

Yorkshire pits anger explodes into violence

Continued from page 1

There is a lot of anger, frustration and all other emotions that come along with a strike going on for this length of time and it is in the interests of the NUM to focus that anger and frustration on the police. Otherwise those who have it and feel it might well be directing it elsewhere.

"We will continue to get this type of ridiculous statement, but we are not manufacturing these events. This is nonsense about police violence provoking it. The very presence of a police officer is seen as provocation because we are stopping them achieving their ends by unlawful means."

Mr Wright added: "The actions of those who are creating this behaviour is to stop the pits that are working. They have not been able to do that and they are doing anything they can to achieve that particular objective. They are not going to achieve that objective, therefore it is all so pointless."

The style of the violence caught police commanders apparently unaware. During the dispute they have been accustomed to dealing with mass pickets, thousands strong, descending on one or two pits chosen as targets for the day.

But in the early hours there were incidents at more than 25 pits and villages with what the police termed as "major incidents" at seven locations. Estimates of pickets active in the coalfield ranged between 1,500 and 3,000 but with no group more than 300 strong and each seemingly operating in a pre-planned way.

A coal board spokesman in Doncaster said that all 16 pits in the Barnsley area had received warning telephone calls between midnight and 2am telling management officials not to leave their offices "because pickets were going on the rampage".

"This was not spontaneous. It was highly organized, pre-meditated violence on a massive scale. But it is not going to work. We doubled the number of men returning to work overnight as it were and we confidently expect 1,000 men to be by the end of the week."

The voice of the silent majority is now making itself heard by the return to work. We say it is the tip of the iceberg. The tiny minority of hard-core militants are even

more determined now to make their presence felt."

Senior officers in South Yorkshire are concerned at the strike going on for this length of time and it is in the interests of the NUM to focus that anger and frustration on the police. Otherwise those who have it and feel it might well be directing it elsewhere.

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'Scruffy' £1 note to follow gold sovereign into oblivion

By Robin Young

The Bank of England is to stop issuing £1 notes, although those in circulation will remain legal tender for at least another year, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

It owes its demise to the increasing disrespect it gets from the public, according to Mr Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury. £1 notes had become items of change and were stuffed into pockets and till without being returned to banks for replacement as often as previously.

The Royal Mint has built up a reserve of 570 million coins,

more than enough to replace all the 560 million £1 notes that are

still in circulation. It costs 2½p

to mint each £1 coin, which will

last 40 years compared with

1½p for each note, now likely to

last no more than 10 months.

The Bank of England was

finding it increasingly difficult

and expensive to keep the notes

in circulation, clean and usable,

he said last night.

The £1 note, introduced as an emergency measure in 1914 despite cries of outrage from the public accustomed since 1489 to having gold sovereigns, joins the French 10-franc, the German 5-Deutsche mark, the Swiss 5-franc, and the Japanese 500-yen on the list of notes being replaced by coins.

The American \$1 is now the

only significant paper survivor

which is worth less than £1.

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